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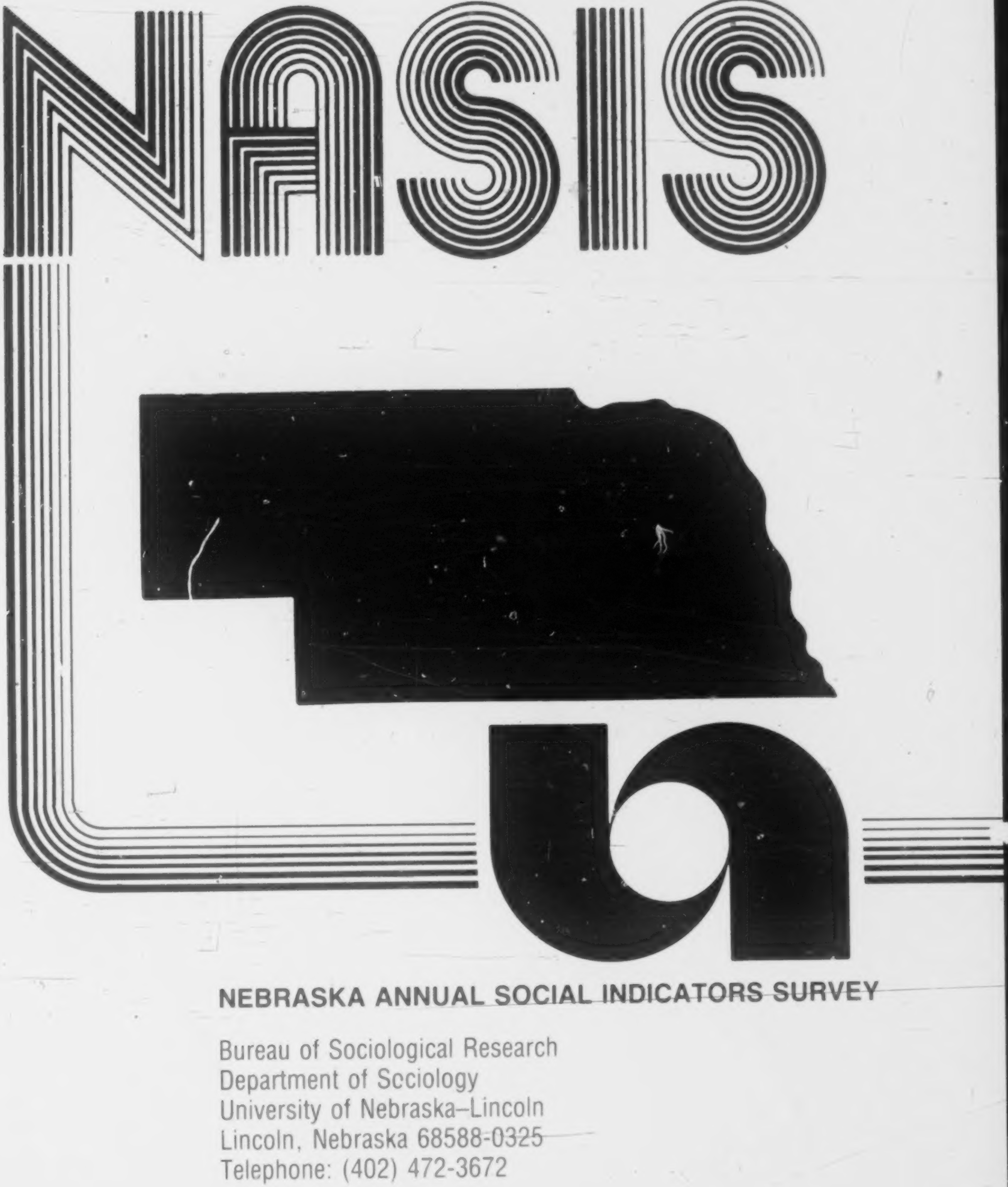

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-82, #6

A LOOK AT NEBRASKAN'S FAVORITE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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PRICE: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the sixth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for NASIS consists of 1907 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed by telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done between February and April of 1982. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 47 minutes and included questions about energy use, health, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 2.24 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include reinterviewing the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1983 NASIS Prospectus.

A Look At Nebraskan's Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities

Nebraskans, like other Americans fill their leisure time by engaging in a wide variety of activities. These may range from watching television and playing video games to participating in a summer softball league and jogging. Whatever the activity, having the time, opportunity, and resources to engage in pursuits that are found enjoyable contribute in a significant way to the definition of a high quality of life in American society. One important category of leisure is participation in outdoor recreation. While outdoor activities may not occupy as much of the nonworking time of Nebraskans as leisure activities that may occur in the home, the ability to get outside and enjoy the fresh air, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities provided outdoors is central to the "good life" enjoyed by Nebraskans.

How many Nebraskans consider themselves active outdoor persons, and what are their favorite outdoor recreational activities? The 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey included items that allow us to answer these questions and compare Nebraskans in different social groups and walks of life.

As one might expect, variety abounds in the types of activities which Nebraskans name as their favorite. Many Nebraskans enjoy more traditional outdoor activities, such as hunting and swimming, while some others find more unusual activities to be their favorites, such as hanging clothes on the line and mountain climbing. Although the types of outdoor recreation the respondents enjoy during their leisure time are many and varied, one thing is obvious; Nebraskans are active outdoor people who seek out and enjoy all that Nebraska has to offer in ways of scenic beauty and recreational opportunities.

Findings

One indicator that Nebraskans are oriented to the outdoors are the responses given to the question, "Do you consider yourself an active outdoor person?". When this question was asked of a random sample of Nebraskans in 1982, 70 percent responded affirmatively--only 30 percent did not consider themselves active in the outdoors.

Whether or not they did consider themselves active outdoor persons, respondents to the survey were asked to name their three favorite outdoor recreation activities. Not all respondents were able to name three things they liked to do outdoors. As one might expect, those Nebraskans who did consider themselves active in the outdoors were much more likely to name three activities than those who did not. Differences also existed between different types of respondents. Men were somewhat more likely than women to be able to name three activities, perhaps due to the view of the outdoors as a traditional male domain. Not surprisingly, younger people (age 18-29) were three times as likely to name 3 outdoor recreation activities than those in the oldest age group (age 55 and over). Older people may at times have difficulty participating due to the energy requirements of some outdoor activities. Also of interest is that the best educated respondents reported three activities more frequently than those in the lower educational categories. However, there was little difference between urban and rural residents and among the residents of different regions of the state in the number naming three favorite activities.

Information on the favorite outdoor activities reported by the respondents to the survey are given in Tables 1 and 2. The outdoor activities are listed in order of their popularity in the state. The ones most mentioned are listed first, the second most mentioned second, down through the 15 most mentioned activities. Walking and hiking was the activity most frequently mentioned as a favorite of Nebraskans, followed by gardening, fishing and so on down the list. While these fifteen categories do not encompass all the outdoor activities mentioned (there were over 50 categories of these), over 90 percent of the favorites mentioned by respondents wee in these fifteen categories of outdoor recreation.

Comparison of Favorite Activities by Groups

Outdoor recreation activities are not equally accessible to all. Some activities require more physical strength and endurance and thus are not as desirable to some people, such as older Nebraskans. Also, some activities require proximity to resources, such as a pool or a lake, or membership in a country club or YMCA. In order to assess differences in preference patterns of groups of Nebraskans, we examine the favorite activities separately by sex, education, age, community size and region of residence of the respondents. The number in the column represents a ranking based on the number of respondents who gave that activity as a favorite outdoor recreation activity. Therefore, a "1" next to an activity means it was the most frequently mentioned activity for that group. The number in parentheses is the percent of Nebraskans with the characteristic (e.g., males) indicating the activity was one of their three favorites. Only the top ten ranked activities are given for each group.

Sex

Men and women tend to name different activities as their favorite. For example, for men, fishing was the most often named recreation activity with 38.4 percent of the men naming fishing as one of their favorites. Hunting and trapping was the second most mentioned, followed by team sports. In contrast, women named walking and hiking as their favorite outdoor recreation activity with 44.2 percent of the women doing so. Walking and hiking was followed by gardening and swimming. Although the majority of the activities were ranked in the top ten by both men and women, there are some differences. Bicycling and tennis were found among the top ten for women, but not men, while hunting and trapping was ranked high for the men, but was not in the women's top ten favorites. It appears that Nebraska men tend to list as their favorites traditional male outdoor recreational activities such as hunting and fishing, activities seldom mentioned by women. However, while some sex specific activities are included among those most often mentioned by women, the activities at the top of their list are also popular among men.

Age

The younger age group, those 18 to 29 years old, show a greater preference for outdoor activities that require physical exertion than is true for the other age groups. Their most often named favorite activity was team sports, followed by swimming and walking. The rank order of preferred activities of the 30 to 54 years-old-age group are similar to the younger Nebraskans in the sample, but this group named walking and hiking as the most favorite activity followed by fishing and team sports. Also, while gardening is the fourth mentioned activity for the middle aged group, it is not even in the top ten of the younger age group. Those in the oldest age group prefer more sedentary outdoor activities such as walking and hiking, gardening and yard work. Those activities which require much energy such as team sports and water activities are not among their ten favorites.

Education

The amount of schooling does not appear to have much influence on one's choice of outdoor recreation activities. The three educational categories have similar patterns in the ranking of favorite activities. Walking, gardening, fishing and team sports are popular choices among all three groups. Some small differences do occur which are worth mentioning. Respondents with less than 11 years of education list horseback riding among their top ten favorites, while those with 13 or more years of schooling include golf and tennis in theirs. Overall, however, level of education does not affect one's choice of outdoor recreation activities to any large extent.

Community Size

We might expect that the size of the community in which a person lives would have some effect on the variety of favorite outdoor activities, in part reflecting differential access to recreational resources and the availability of leisure time. For example, we might anticipate that individuals who reside on a farm would pursue recreational activities that are related to farming or can be easily pursued in a small group. Individuals who reside in a town or city, on the other hand, might participate in outdoor recreational activities that require more sophisticated facilities and can be done in larger groups, such as summer softball leagues. Nebraska residents appear to engage in similar outdoor recreational activities regardless of community size although some differences are found. Walking and hiking, gardening and fishing were popular activities in both rural and urban areas. People residing on a farm ranked horseback riding in their top ten favorite activities. While golfing was a popular activity for those who lived in the open country, the town and city folks found bicycling more to their liking. Community size, then, appears to be significant only in a few cases where specific resources are needed to engage in an activity.

Region

Nebraska is a state with great regional variety, ranging from the highly urbanized and industrialized Omaha Metropolitan Area to the primarily rural-farm sparsely populated regions in the Panhandle and north. The outdoor recreational activities listed as favorites differ by region of the state. Walking and hiking, gardening and fishing are popular in every region of the state. These are activities which can be enjoyed anywhere in Nebraska. Some activities were ranked very high in some regions and were not mentioned in the top ten favorite activites in others. Team sports is a favorite outdoor recreational activity in five out of the six regions with the exception being the Panhandle. Those in the Panhandle prefer horseback riding as do those residing in the Southwest. Respondents in the South Central area do not name water activities as their top ten favorite activities and those in the Omaha area do not list hunting and trapping as one of their top ten favorites. Finally, although those in the North name activities in common with the other regions they do have a top ten preference for golf, which was not ranked in the top ten in any of the other regions.

Summary

Outdoor recreational activities appear to be a popular use of leisure time for Nebraskans. In general, residents of Nebraska consider themselves to be active outdoor persons and participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. Although diversity does exist in outdoor recreational participation, similarity is the key to viewing the favorite activities of Nebraskans. Walking and hiking, gardening and fishing are given as favorite outdoor recreation activities for every group of respondents examined. These are activities which can be pursued almost anywhere in the state and provide an ample supply of enjoyment for the participants. Sex and age are the most important determinants of differential outdoor recreation participation, while education, community size and region have lesser effects on choice of favorite outdoor activity.

Table 1.

Ranking* of Favorite Outdoor Recreation Activities of Nebraskans for Total Sample and by Sex, Age and Educational Groups, 1982.

	Total	Sex		Age			Education		
		Males	Females	18-29	30-54	55-96	0-11	12	15+
Walking/ Hiking	35.2	4 (22.4)	1 (44.2)	3 (25.1)	1 (34.8)	1 (44.2)	2 (30.4)	1 (33.3)	1 (39.1)
Gardening	23.5	9 (12.2)	2 (31.6)		4 (19.5)	2 (40.8)	1 (38.1)	4 (21.2)	3 (19.7)
Fishing	22.9	1 (38.4)	7 (11.9)	4 (19.9)	2 (28.3)	4 (18.4)	3 (23.8)	2 (25.1)	2 (20.5)
Team Sports	19.3	3 (26.5)	5 (14.3)	1 (36.7)	3 (21.3)		5 (14.3)	3 (22.2)	4.5 (18.7)
Swimming	18.0	8 (13.0)	3 (21.5)	2 (33.1)	5 (18.3)	7 (4.8)	6 (10.7)	5 (20.4)	
Yard Work	14.1	10 (12.0)	4 (15.7)		9 (12.5)	3 (23.8)	4 (17.3)	6 (15.5)	
Water Activities	13.1	5 (15.3)	8 (11.6)	5 (18.3)	6 (18.0)		9 (4.8)	8 (13.2)	6 (16.6)
Hunting and Trapping	13.0	2 (29.8)		10 (13.9)	7 (16.5)	5 (17.5)	7 (10.1)	7 (13.7)	8 (13.6)
Camping/ Backpacking	11.3	6 (14.8)	10 (8.8)	7 (16.3)	8 (13.3)	8 (4.4)	8 (8.9)	10 (10.3)	9 (13.3)
Bicycling	9.4		6 (12.6)	9 (14.7)		9 (2.4)		9 (10.9)	
Tennis	9.3		9 (10.6)	6 (17.5)					10 (13.0)
Golf	8.7	7 (13.7)			10 (12.5)	6 (5.8)			7 (14.6)
Jogging/ Running	8.2			8 (15.9)					
Horseback Riding	5.8						10 (4.2)		
Picnic/ Cook-Out	2.5					10 (2.4)			
Number of Cases		393	554	251	399	294	168	387	391

*Numbers in parentheses are percentage of respondents mentioning activity as a favorite.

Table 2.

Ranking* of Favorite Outdoor Recreation Activities of Nebraskans by Community Size and Region, 1982.

	Community Size			Region					
	Farm	Open Country	Town or City	Panhandle	South West	South Central	North	Omaha Area	South East
Walking/ Hiking	3 (25.6)	4.5 (22.2)	1 (37.9)	1 (45.2)	2 (31.8)	2 (26.7)	1.5 (34.0)	1 (38.1)	1 (35.3)
Gardening	1 (34.6)	2 (25.4)	2 (21.3)	3 (22.6)	1 (34.1)	1 (28.1)	1.5 (34.0)	7 (13.4)	2 (25.3)
Fishing	2 (29.3)	1 (30.2)	3 (21.2)	2 (29.0)	3 (25.0)	3 (24.4)	3 (25.7)	4 (19.2)	3 (23.2)
Team Sports	7 (12.8)	3 (23.8)	4 (20.1)		7 (12.5)	4 (20.0)	4 (20.1)	3 (23.2)	4 (18.9)
Swimming	9 (9.0)	6 (17.5)	5 (19.6)	6 (14.5)	5.5 (15.9)	9 (11.9)	6 (13.9)	2 (25.0)	5 (15.3)
Yard Work	6 (15.0)	7 (15.9)	6 (13.9)	4 (21.0)	5.5 (15.9)	5 (18.5)	9.5 (8.3)	8.5 (13.1)	6 (14.2)
Water Activities	5 (17.3)	4.5 (22.2)	8 (11.6)	7 (11.3)	4 (18.2)		8 (13.2)	8.5 (13.1)	10 (12.6)
Hunting and Trapping	4 (24.1)	8.5 (14.3)	9 (10.9)	5 (17.7)	7 (15.9)	6 (16.3)	5 (18.6)		7.5 (13.2)
Camping/ Backpacking			7 (12.3)		11 (8.0)	9 (11.9)	9.5 (8.3)	6 (13.7)	9 (12.6)
Bicycling			10 (10.7)	8 (9.7)	11 (8.0)	7 (14.1)			7.5 (13.2)
Tennis				9 (9.7)		9 (11.9)		5 (14.0)	
Golf		8.5 (14.3)					7 (13.9)		
Jogging/ Running	10 (7.5)	10 (12.7)			11 (8.0)			10 (10.4)	
Horseback Riding	8 (9.8)			10 (8.1)	9 (9.1)				
Picnic/ Cook-out									
Number of Cases	133	63	750	62	88	135	144	328	190

*Numbers in parentheses are percentage of respondents mentioning activity as a favorite.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1.	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2.	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3.	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4.	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5.	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.

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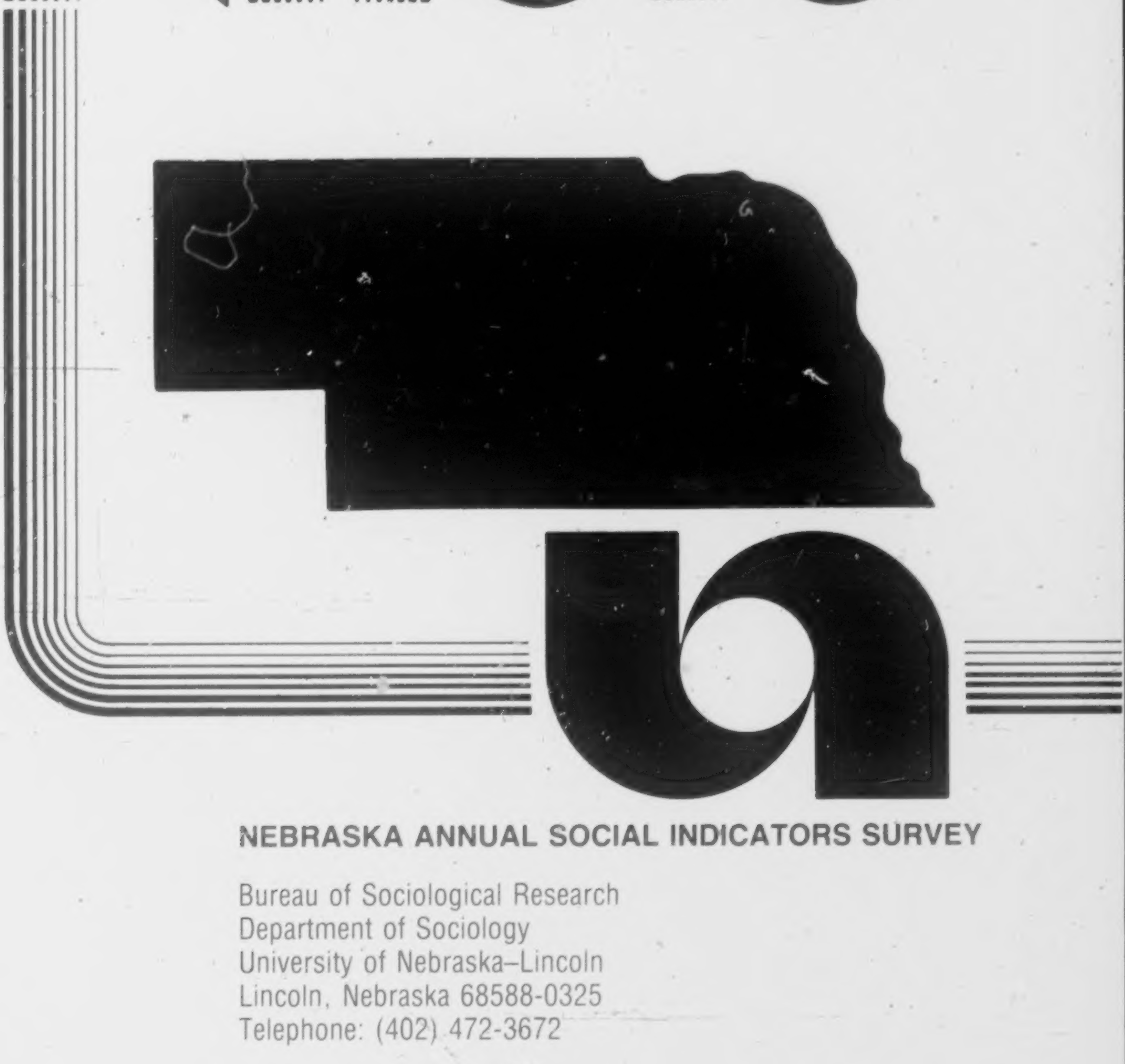
NASIS



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NASIS-82, #7

SOCIAL SECURITY AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING: THE ELDERLY SPEAK OUT

Jane C. Ollenburger
Iowa State University

and

The Bureau of Sociological Research
The University of Nebraska-Lincoln

PRICE: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

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The sample for NASIS consists of 1907 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed by telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done between February and April of 1982. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

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Over the course of the last few years, much concern has been voiced about the stability of the social security system and patterns of governmental spending in the United States. The elderly, as a group, are particularly affected by changes made within these systems. Out of a random sample of 1907 households obtained in the 1982 NASIS Survey, 376 of the respondents were 65 years of age or older. This report focuses on this group of elderly Nebraska residents and outlines issues pertinent to social security and attitudes of the elderly toward government spending.[1]

Social Security

A vast majority (81 percent) of the elderly in this sample are or were in jobs covered by social security. This group includes 74 percent of the women and 96 percent of the men. When asked about the purpose of social security, 42 percent indicated that they felt it should provide for basic needs and obligations of retired people; while 55 percent indicated that social security should only supplement other sources of income (see Table 1).

Much controversy has surrounded the issue of the social security earnings test. Table 2 includes the percentage of respondents who felt that the social security earnings test should be eliminated because "social security benefits have been bought and paid for". Fifty-five percent of the elderly respondents agreed with this statement while 42 percent felt that the earnings test should be maintained because the benefits are intended to replace lost income and the earnings test provides a measure of income loss. However, as shown in Table 3, 47 percent of elderly respondents mildly or strongly opposed eliminating the social security earnings test for people over 65.

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[1] The attitudes of the general population towards social security are addressed in NASIS-82, Report #2.

Respondents were then asked whether social security taxes should be increased or benefits reduced to stabilize the system. As can be seen in Table 3, there were some important differences between male and female respondents; whereas, 55 percent of the elderly male respondents strongly or mildly favored an increase in social security taxes, 62 percent of the elderly women respondents opposed an increase in the taxes. However, the majority of both men and women oppose the lowering of social security benefits as an alternative to increasing taxes (86% men:87% women). Fifty percent of the men and 54 percent of the women favored increasing social security taxes. None of the elderly respondents in this sample were in favor of eliminating social security altogether. When asked if they would choose to be in the social security system and pay taxes or get out of it and not pay taxes, 88 percent indicated that they would choose to stay in the system and pay the social security taxes (see Table 4.)

Only 3 percent of the elderly sample indicated they had no confidence in the future stability of the social security system (see Table 5). Overall, 64 percent indicated that they had either complete confidence or a great deal of confidence in the stability of social security. It should be noted that the vast majority of the elderly interviewed are not currently employed (approximately 82 percent of this sample) and therefore do not pay social security taxes. Additionally, the long range financial problems of the social security system may be of less concern to those already retired.

Views on Government Spending

Government spending cuts and increased taxes outside of social security are also of great concern to elderly citizens since many are living on fixed incomes, may be utilizing government social programs or anticipate using them in the future. When asked whether they prefer increased state taxes or reduced services, the majority of the elderly indicated they prefer reduced services with 28 percent indicating this mildly and 34 percent giving this strong support (see Table 6). When asked what type of tax increases they do favor, 84 percent favored raising alcohol and tobacco taxes and 59 percent favored raising state sales tax (see Table 7). Sixty-eight percent were opposed to raising state gas tax, and 84 percent were opposed to raising property taxes. This is not surprising, given that many of the elderly have substantial investment in their homes. Therefore, ranked from most favored to most opposed, the elderly chose: alcohol and tobacco tax, state sales tax, state income tax, state gas tax, and property tax. No significant differences were found between male and female respondents in their order of priority.

In Table 8, a list of government programs were specified and elderly respondents indicated whether they felt more should be spent on that program, the same should be spent, or less should be spent (see Table 9). The top programs receiving support from the elderly for more funding included law enforcement (43%), industrial growth (42%), programs for the poor (34%), and programs for the elderly (34%). Women favored more spending on law enforcement, industrial growth, and programs for the elderly, respectively, whereas, men favored more spending on industrial growth, programs for the poor, and law enforcement, respectively. It should be noted that no program received support for more funding from a majority of respondents reinforcing the earlier finding that the elderly do not generally support increased services if taxes must be raised to do this.

Summary

Overall, some 81% of NASIS elderly respondents are or were in jobs covered by social security. Forty-two percent of the elderly felt that social security should provide for the basic needs and obligations for retired people; whereas, 55% felt that it should only supplement other sources of income. The majority (55%) felt that the earnings test should be eliminated since social security benefits have been "bought and paid for". When asked about increasing social security taxes and lowering benefits, 55% of the elderly men favored increased taxes; whereas, 62% of the elderly women opposed increased taxes. Eighty-seven percent of both men and women opposed lowering benefits. Overall, the majority of the elderly in this study indicated they had confidence in the stability of the social security system.

In terms of government spending, the majority of the elderly preferred to reduce services rather than to increase taxes. If taxes were to be increased, the elderly favored increasing alcohol and tobacco tax and opposed increasing property tax and state gas tax. Female respondents favored spending more public funds on (1) law enforcement, (2) industrial growth, and (3) programs for the elderly. In contrast, male respondents favored (1) industrial growth, (2) programs for the poor and, (3) law enforcement. As the population size of elderly Nebraskans continues to expand, their voice in state funding levels and program priorities may be heard more strongly.

Table 1.

Elderly Nebraskans: The Purpose of Social Security.

Purpose	Percent Male Agreement	Percent Female Agreement	Total
Provide enough money to meet basic needs and obligations of retired people.	46.8	40.1	42.2
Only supplement other sources of income to meet basic needs and obligations.	48.9	57.9	55.2
Neither	4.3	1.9	2.6
Respondent N	47	107	154

Table 2.

Support of Elderly Nebraskans for Social Security Earnings Test.

	Percent Male Agreement	Percent Female Agreement	Total
Eliminate because social security benefits have been "bought and paid for" and it is unfair to withhold benefits just because the recipient continued to work.	47.6	68.2	54.9
Maintain because social security benefits are to replace lost income, and the earnings test provides a measure of whether a loss of income has actually occurred.	47.6	39.6	42.1
Neither	4.8	2.2	3.0
Respondent N	42	107	133

Table 3.

Attitudes of Nebraska's Enderly Toward Social Security Issues.

ISSUES	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Strong Favor	Mildly Favor	Mildly Oppose	Strong Oppose	Strong Favor	Mildly Favor	Mildly Oppose	Strong Oppose	Strong Favor	Mildly Favor	Mildly Oppose	Strong Oppose
Eliminate social security earnings test for people over 65.	40.0	13.3	22.2	24.4	34.8	18.0	28.1	19.1	36.6	16.4	26.1	20.9
Should social security taxes be increased?	27.3	27.3	15.9	29.5	7.2	30.9	33.0	28.9	13.5	29.8	27.7	29.1
Should we lower social security retirement benefits instead of increasing taxes?	2.4	11.9	33.3	52.4	4.8	8.6	25.7	61.0	4.1	9.5	27.9	58.5
Should recipient's age be increased to 68?	23.9	26.1	15.2	34.8	23.1	30.6	15.7	30.6	23.4	29.2	15.6	31.8
Should social security be ended?	0.0	0.0	9.6	90.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	92.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	91.6

Table 4.

Male and Female Respondent's Choice to Participate in Social Security.

If one could choose to be in or out of social security, would you choose to be in or out?

Choice	Male	Female	Total
Be in social security	89.4	87.0	87.7
Get out of social security	10.6	13.0	12.3
Respondent N	47	108	155

Table 5.

Confidence of Elderly in the Future Stability of Social Security.

Confidence	Male	Female	Total
Complete confidence	39.2	28.6	31.9
Great deal of confidence	31.4	33.0	32.5
Little confidence	23.5	33.9	30.7
No confidence	3.9	2.7	3.1
Not eligible	2.0	1.8	1.8
Respondent N	51	112	163

Table 6.

Elderly Attitudes Toward Raising State Taxes as Opposed to Reducing Services (N = 308).

Attitude	Total
Strongly favor raising taxes	7.1
Somewhat favor raising taxes	16.2
Somewhat favor reduced services	27.9
Strongly favor reduced services	34.4
Other	14.3

Table 7.

Order of Preference Among Elderly for Increasing Types of State Taxes.

Taxes	Percent
Raising Alcohol and Tobacco Tax	
Favor	84.1
Oppose	14.8
Depends	1.2
Respondent N	345
Raising State Sales Tax	
Favor	59.1
Oppose	36.2
Depends	4.7
Respondent N	337
Raising State Income Tax	
Favor	46.4
Oppose	48.0
Depends	5.6
Respondent N	319
Raising State Gas Tax	
Favor	28.1
Oppose	68.2
Depends	3.7
Respondent N	324
Raising Property Taxes	
Favor	12.7
Oppose	83.7
Depends	3.6
Respondent N	332

Table 8.

Percent of Elderly Respondents Favoring Greater Spending Programs.

Programs	Male	Female	Total
Environmental Programs	13.8	5.3	8.4
Respondent N	109	188	297
Programs for the Poor	38.5	31.4	33.9
Respondent N	109	210	319
Public Schools	16.8	18.4	17.8
Respondent N	113	207	320
Streets - Highways	30.7	29.3	29.8
Respondent N	114	222	336
Law Enforcement	38.4	45.6	43.2
Respondent N	112	228	340
Colleges - Universities	16.7	14.9	15.6
Respondent N	108	194	302
Health Care - Hospitals	16.7	19.7	18.7
Respondent N	108	218	326
Energy Programs	24.7	13.6	17.4
Respondent N	97	191	288
Public Transportation	21.7	21.0	21.2
Respondent N	106	200	306
Prisons	24.0	18.1	20.2
Respondent N	100	177	277
Programs for the Elderly	33.1	33.8	33.5
Respondent N	118	237	355
Industrial Growth	45.6	39.4	41.7
Respondent N	114	198	312
Parks and Recreation	11.2	8.9	9.7
Respondent N	116	225	341
Tourism	15.3	12.0	13.2
Respondent N	111	208	319

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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-82, #8

SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMS RELATED TO ALCOHOL PROBLEMS

Helen A. Moore
Department of Sociology

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the sixth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for NASIS consists of 1907 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed by telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done between February and April of 1982. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 47 minutes and included questions about energy use, health, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 2.24 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

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This report is based on data gathered for the Nebraska Prevention Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The Nebraska Prevention Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse is funded in part by a contract with the Division on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions.

Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems

During the past few years, alcohol related problems have received increased attention at the national, state and local levels of government. The many programs considered, funded and implemented by government and private agencies have been innovative, optimistic and often controversial. Legislation has been passed in a number of states, including Nebraska, to address the treatment, correction, punishment and licensing of behaviors involved with alcohol use and abuse.

In a random sampling of 1907 Nebraskans during the Spring of 1982 over one third of the sample stated that alcohol problems were "very serious" in their communities. Another forty percent indicated that alcohol problems were "pretty serious." Added to this concern of a majority of Nebraskans is the recent series of state government debates over DWI laws and effective treatment programs. With the passage of LB568 in April of 1982, the concerns of many Nebraskans in the area of drunk driving law enforcement and penalties were addressed.

The following report assesses the responses of 933 randomly sampled Nebraskans 18 years of age and over who participated in the Spring 1982 NASIS. These respondents represent one-half of the total sample who were given a separate set of questions related to alcohol intervention programs. These respondents were asked how effective they thought a wide range of specific programs and actions would be in reducing alcohol-related problems.

FINDINGS

Respondents were asked whether they saw each of the following programs as being "very effective," "somewhat effective," or "not at all effective" in reducing alcohol-related problems: a) increase the legal drinking age to 21, b) increase the legal driving age to 18, c) reduce the number of liquor licenses, d) raise alcohol prices by 25% by increasing alcohol taxes, e) prohibit the sale of "2-fers" and "4-fers," f) reduce alcohol content in beer, g) prohibit the sale of beer in pitchers, h) produce beer in smaller cans, i) eliminate T.V. advertising of alcoholic beverages, j) place warning labels on alcohol beverage containers, k) increase the penalty for drinking and driving, l) increase the enforcement of drunk driving laws, and m) increase alcohol education programs.

In addition, background information on respondent's age, sex, education level, rural or urban residence, and drinking behaviors was collected.

The most effective programs identified by Nebraskans involved law enforcement and punishment associated with drunk driving laws (see Table 1). This suggests that Nebraskans view alcohol related problems as associated with current rates of DWI arrests and accidents. Seventy percent of respondents identified increased enforcement of DWI laws as a very effective program and an additional 27 percent stated that this program would be at least somewhat effective. Similar percentages of respondents identified the increase of DWI penalties as very effective (67 percent) and 28 percent of all respondents identified this as at least somewhat effective. On April 14, 1982, just as this survey was concluding, the Nebraska Legislature voted to establish minimum penalties for people convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

One additional program received similarly high percentages of endorsement for reducing alcohol related problems: the increase of alcohol education programs. Some 46 percent of all respondents perceived this increase of programs as at least somewhat effective, while over 45 percent rated this as a "very effective" program.

A second set of programs received generally modest support as "very effective" programs, but at least a majority of all respondents rated the following as at least "somewhat effective": eliminate television alcohol advertising (26 percent "very effective"); raise alcohol prices 25% through a tax (23 percent "very effective"); prohibit the sales of "2-fers" and "4-fers" (23 percent "very effective"); increase the legal drinking age to 21 (20 percent "very effective"); reduce the number of liquor licenses (19 percent "very effective"); and reduce the beer alcohol content (16 percent "very effective"). These programs more directly effect the actual consumption of alcohol in public places and are seen as effective by significantly fewer Nebraskans than are the programs involving education and enforcement.

Finally, the programs seen by the fewest Nebraskans as having an effect on alcohol-related problems are the following: increasing the driving age to 18 (15 percent "very effective"); warning labels on alcohol bottles (14 percent "very effective"); prohibit the sale of "pitchers" (12 percent "very effective"); and smaller beer cans (9 percent "very effective"). It should be noted, however, that when those rating programs as "very effective" or "somewhat effective" are combined, that each of these programs receives at least some support from over a third of all respondents. Thus, it seems likely that Nebraskans endorse a wide range of interventions as possible solutions to the alcohol-related problems of their communities.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

We next looked at these programs that were considered to be "very effective" for reducing alcohol-related problems across a number of demographic characteristics for respondents (see Table 2.). The five programs examined in detail for differences in responses were: greater enforcement of drunk driving laws, greater penalties for drunk drivers, increased alcohol education programs, elimination of television advertising of alcohol and raising the legal drinking age to 21. Again, it is important to note the Spring, 1982 time frame for these responses, as this was a time period leading up to the passage of major state legislation involving drunk driving laws and enforcement.

Age

The respondents were categorized across four different age groupings, and substantial differences in opinions could be identified. Generally, the youngest age groups (18 to 20 years of age) were the least likely to describe any of the programs as "very effective." The most marked differences in opinion of the different age groups were over the elimination of television advertising, increased alcohol education and the enforcement of drunk driving laws. Older respondents were significantly more likely to see these programs as "very effective." Interestingly, there was little difference across age groups in the rating of an increased drinking age (to 21 years of age) as a "very effective" program. Overall, however, this program received significantly less enthusiastic response from all four age groups when compared to the other four programs.

Sex

Male and female respondents also differed in their ratings of program effectiveness. Female respondents were consistently more likely to see programs as potentially effective in four out of the five programs, with a markedly higher percentage of females rating alcohol education and enforcement of drunk driving laws as "very effective." Again, the suggestion to raise the drinking age to 21 showed little differential response between male and females. This may reflect the low rating of effectiveness for this program in general.

Geographic Location

Geographic location (categorized as farming, rural non-farm, and urban residents) was not strongly associated with most differences in respondent ratings. The most notable differences were (1) that urban dwellers were more likely to rate each of the five programs as "very effective" and (2) that farm residents were significantly less likely to see drunk driving programs (either enforcement or penalties) as "very effective" programs for alcohol-related problems. While a majority of farm residents did rate enforcement of drunk driving laws (58%) and increased drunk driving penalties (55%) as "very effective" programs, these percentages were substantially below the percentage rates of rural non-farm and urban dwellers.

Drinkers and Non-Drinkers

One final question is the relationship between attitudes and the drinking behaviors of respondents. Generally, survey information on drinking behaviors suffers from a good deal of under-reporting of behaviors and so all such data must be looked at conservatively. We looked at a very gross measure of drinking behaviors and merely separated those people who drink on a fairly regular basis (once a week or more) from those people who never drink or who drink only on ceremonial occasions (fewer than one drink per month). Thus, our measure of "drinkers" only relates to those who do drink as a practice, rather than as an indicator of amount of alcohol consumed or the presence of alcohol-related problems. However, some interesting differences do occur in the attitudes of "drinkers" and "non-drinkers." Our "non-drinking" respondents consistently saw four of the five programs more often as "very effective" in reducing alcohol-related problems. The program which "drinkers" saw more often as "very effective" was raising the drinking age to 21. This suggests that "non-drinkers" are slightly more optimistic about the ability of educational and law enforcement programs to reduce the alcohol-related problems of others.

Finally, we find that educational levels have very little relationship to the percentage of respondents who rated a program as "very effective."

SUMMARY

In review of these findings, it is evident that Nebraskans in general are fairly optimistic about the ability of some programs to reduce alcohol-related problems. In addition, we know that the majority of these same Nebraskans perceive their communities as having serious alcohol problems. Those programs most likely to be seen as effective were increased enforcement and penalties for drunk drivers, and increased alcohol education programs. Those programs seen as least likely to be effective were those prohibiting sales of "pitchers" of beer, the sale of smaller beer cans or the application of warning labels to alcohol containers.

Some general differences in opinions also were found, including:

1) Older respondents viewed the intervention programs as very effective more often than younger respondents, particularly in areas of drunk driving enforcement, penalties, alcohol education and elimination of television advertising.
2) Women respondents also rated programs as very effective far more often than their male counterparts. This was most marked in the areas of alcohol education and enforcement of drunk driving laws.

3) Among non-drinkers (those who drink only rarely or not at all) the intervention programs cited were also far more likely to receive endorsement. This suggests that drinkers are somewhat less optimistic about the effects of such programs.

4) Educational level and geographic residence appeared to have little impact on attitudes toward these programs. There was a greater tendency for urban and non-farm dwellers to see DWI enforcement and penalties as very effective programs of intervention.

Overall, the concern of Nebraskans for the alcohol-related problems of their communities is considerable. The wide range of intervention programs suggested on this survey indicates that some programs are more likely to be seen as effective than others. The general attempts to restrict alcohol intake through modification of containers (size limitations, warning labels) do not receive as much support as those which address the behaviors associated with alcohol problems (most specifically, DWI enforcement and penalties). In addition, the traditional programs of alcohol education, increasing the drinking age to 21, eliminating T.V. advertisements and the restriction of 2-fers, 4-fers, and liquor licenses in general, as well as raising alcohol prices through taxation, continue to receive considerable support among Nebraskans.

Table 1.
Effectiveness Ratings for Programs
Reduce Alcohol-Related Problems
(N = 933)

	% Somewhat Effective	% Very Effective
Enforce DWI Laws	27.6	70.1
Increase DWI Penalties	27.9	67.0
Increase Alcohol Education Programs	46.3	44.5
Increase Drinking Age to 21	48.0	20.0
Prohibit 2-fers and 4-fers	40.4	22.5
Eliminate T.V. Alcohol Advertisements	36.8	25.6
Raise Alcohol Prices Through a Tax	36.3	23.3
Reduce Number of Liquor Licenses	36.0	19.2
Reduce Beer Alcohol Content	37.3	15.9
Increase Driving Age to 18	34.5	15.4
Warning Labels on Alcohol Bottles	32.1	14.0
Prohibit Sales of Beer in Pitchers	27.2	11.8
Smaller Beer Cans	23.8	8.6

Table 2.
Background Characteristics of Respondents Rating a Program as "Very Effective"

		Enforce Drunk Driving Laws	Penalties for Drunk Driving	Increase Alcohol Education	Eliminate Television Advertisements	Increase Legal Drinking Age(to 21)
TOTAL		(70.1)	(67.0)	(44.5)	(25.6)	(20.0)
Age						
18-20	(67)	58.7	60.3	34.2	13.6	16.7
21-35	(335)	70.2	69.1	41.1	18.2	18.9
36-55	(298)	66.7	64.4	46.9	27.5	21.1
56+	(223)	72.6	68.1	44.9	33.4	19.5
Sex						
Male	(440)	43.5	62.4	38.8	21.3	20.2
Female	(484)	56.5	70.6	47.6	27.7	19.0
Drinker						
No	(73)	76.2	73.6	47.1	36.5	14.9
Yes	(846)	68.2	66.1	43.0	23.6	19.9
Education						
Less than high school	(146)	65.4	66.0	45.9	32.0	22.4
High School	(572)	68.7	66.4	43.8	23.0	19.9
A.A. Degree, 4 years College or Above	(220)	70.1	67.0	44.5	25.6	20.0
Rural-Urban						
Farm	(149)	58.0	55.2	36.5	22.9	18.7
Rural Non-Farm	(66)	67.2	65.9	37.8	19.6	12.5
Urban	(707)	71.3	69.2	45.3	25.5	20.4

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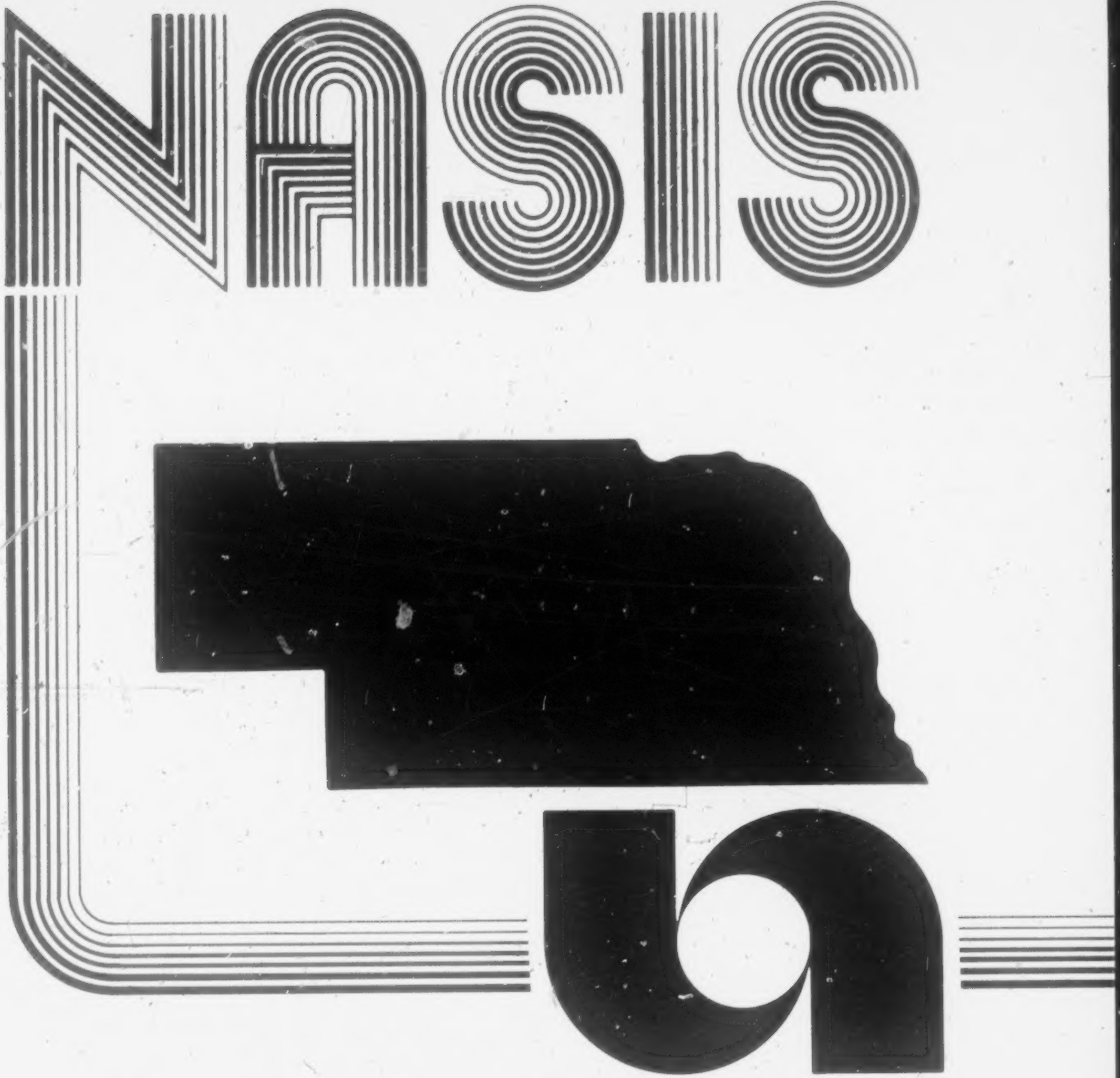

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NASIS-82, #9

NEBRASKANS AND HEALTH RISKS:
SOCIAL INDICATORS OF
HEALTH STATUS

Stephanie L. Shanks

and

Richard L. Meile
Department of Sociology

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

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Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status

What percentage of the adult Nebraska population are at risk with one or more health problems that may result in serious illness and disability in the future? In 1982, as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, information pertaining to health status and utilization of physician and hospital services was gathered from a random sample of 1907 adults. In addition, information concerning place of residence, marital status, social status, age and sex of respondent as well as number of doctor visits and times hospitalized was obtained from all respondents. With these data, we are able to describe the characteristics of persons who are at risk because of high blood pressure, overweight, fat-cholesterol, smoking of cigarettes or feelings of having a nervous breakdown. While health risk appraisal remains in its infancy, a "social mapping" of "at risk" populations can be of value to those individuals involved in health planning and prevention and may serve a useful health education purpose by sensitizing the general public to the scope of health risk problems in Nebraska (Fielding, 1982:337-339; Davis, 1979: 134).

Number at Risk

Five separate measures of health risk were used in this study: (1) self report of a nervous breakdown, (2) told (by a physician, nurse or someone else) had high blood pressure, (3) overweight, (4) how often limit intake of fat-cholesterol, and (5) smoke cigarettes. For a decade or more, public health and medical experts have stressed the link between these five risk factors and any number of serious illnesses such as heart disease or respiratory diseases, lung cancer and diabetes. Just how many of the 1907 Nebraskans that participated in the study are at risk on at least one of these factors?

Over 14 percent of NASIS respondents (278) stated that they had ever felt like having a nervous breakdown. This percentage is similar to figures reported for studies of persons from other parts of the country. While one cannot conclude that anyone admitting to feelings of an impending nervous breakdown is mentally ill in a clinical sense, such feelings have been found to be statistically related to more detailed assessments of mental health status.

One quarter (25.1%) or 479 members of the sample said they had been told they had high blood pressure and 47.1% (898) admitted they were overweight. These two combined factors are indeed foreboding indicators of future health status, since the most recent screening research suggests that the majority of hypertensive people do not tend to seek medical care. Furthermore, those individuals who do seek treatment for hypertension have not generally complied with the "long term medication" due to the "symptom-free" nature of high blood pressure (Hershey et al., 1980; Kessner, 1976.223). Approximately 6 out of 10 respondents said they always or sometimes limit intake of fat-cholesterol, however, nearly one-fourth (23.3%) said they never limit cholesterol and another 14% said they rarely controlled their intake of fat-cholesterol. Some 28.4% or 542 persons smoked cigarettes. This figure is slightly lower than the national average.

Clearly a sizeable proportion of Nebraskans are at some risk of future illness because of feelings of nervousness, dietary habits, high blood pressure or smoking. Furthermore, as we will note in the next section, social and demographic factors are related to health risk.

Factors Related to Risk

A. Nervous Breakdown - The likelihood of being at risk depends, in part, on social background, age, and several other factors. Thus, while 14.2% of the entire sample "ever felt like having a nervous breakdown," only 9.4% of the rural non-farm sample had such feelings. Persons living in towns and cities were more likely (16.0%) to have ever felt like they had a nervous breakdown.

These feelings varied by age as well as place of residence. The youngest (18-30) and oldest (65 and over) age groups were the least likely to ever have felt like they had a nervous breakdown. The 41-55 year age group was the most at risk with 18.4% having ever felt that way.

Marital status and sex, also, effect likelihood of ever having felt an impending nervous breakdown. Dohrenwend and Dohrenwend (1976) reviewed the literature on sex effects and mental illness. They concluded that women tend to report depressive or neurotic conditions more often than men. The Nebraska sample was no exception with 20% of the females having felt they were having a nervous breakdown while only 8.9% of the males reported that emotive response. When marital status is considered, the divorced portion of the sample experienced such a feeling more often than people of other marital statuses. Nearly 30% (29.9%) of the divorced people had experienced feelings of having a nervous breakdown which compares with approximately 13% for the married and widowed.

The social standing of individuals based upon the occupational status of the household head was considered. As expected, lower status individuals were more at risk of a nervous breakdown (16.8%) than middle and high status individuals (13.1% for both statuses).

B. High Blood Pressure - Apparently farming or ranching is hard on the blood pressure, for 26.9% of our farmer-rancher respondents reported having been told they had high blood pressure. By contrast, only 17.9% of rural non-farm residents were at risk.

Age is positively related to being a risk with high blood pressure. 43.6% of the 65 and older age group were at risk while one in eight (12.8%) of the 18-30 age group had been told they had high blood pressure. There was but one inconsequential difference between the sexes in high blood pressure.

These findings are in line with a study by Sloan et al. (1969) which pointed to a community need for screening programs to consider social indicators, since "normal" diastolic ranges differ by age and sex.

Of the marital status groupings, the widowed and divorced were the high risk groups. Widowed were older and so their risk levels probably reflect age more than marital status. Being divorced is apparently bad for one's blood pressure as well as emotional status.

C. Overweight - While the trends in the distribution of blood pressure in the general population have been researched to a large extent, the weight distributions have been examined less frequently. Moffat et al. (1980) studied the effects of age and sex on weight using a height-weight index and skinfold thickness and found that females tend to be overweight more often than males and that there is a positive relationship between age and weight. While the Nebraska sample was asked about their weight perceptions rather than an objective physical state, our findings reflect similar trends with 52.4% of the females and only 41.6% of the males considering themselves to be overweight. By and large, with age comes an expanding waistline. Of those persons 56-64, 56.8% admitted to being overweight while only 37.8% of the 19-30 year olds said that they were overweight.

Rural-urban differences were examined. Residing on a farm or ranch predisposes one to be overweight more often than is true of city dwellers or rural non-farm residents. While 47.2% of the total sample said that they were overweight, 51.5% of farm or ranch residents said they were "hefty."

Marital status appears to have an effect on the perception of body weight. Respondents who had never been married were the least likely to report being overweight (37.6%) with those separated having the greatest tendency toward a perceived excess of body weight (66.9%). As expected, divorced respondents had a high level of being overweight (50.8%). However, there was only a negligible difference between the divorced and married persons with 49.8% of those currently considering themselves to be overweight.

The findings on social status were surprising, since there was only a difference of 5% between the perceptions of high status and lower status individuals. Of the persons in a low occupational status, 44.2% reported being overweight while 49.3% of the high status individuals reported such a physical state.

D. Fat Cholesterol - Those in our sample who live in towns or cities are more likely to almost always limit (32.6%) intake of fat-cholesterol than rural non-farm (28.4%) or persons living on farms or ranches (24.4%). Age has a positive relationship on limiting intake. For age groups 18-30, approximately one in five (21.8%) almost always limit fat-cholesterol in their diets and by age group 56-64, 45.6%, nearly one-half, of the persons do. However, Hyman *et al*. (1982) found that limiting the intake of fat-cholesterol is most effective in decreasing health risks for people below age 35. The greater proportion of persons 56-64 limiting their intake of fat-cholesterol may not reflect an improved health status for that segment over younger age categories. Women are much more conscious of the dangers of fat-cholesterol than men, 38.5% of them "almost always" limit fat-cholesterol while only 22.9% of the men say that they do. Marital status has no clear relationship to being at risk because of intake of fat-cholesterol, while social status is positively related. The higher the status, the greater the possibility of almost always limiting fat-cholesterol. It must be remembered that even though a reasonable percentage of the Nebraska sample reported compliance with a fat-controlled diet, studies have shown that individuals tend to provide socially acceptable responses to questions concerned with their eating habits (Hyman *et al.*, 1982:158). The rate of compliance to a regimen may be less than these statistics suggest.

E. *Smoking Cigarettes* - Town and city residents are twice as likely as farm-ranch residents (31.3 to 15.4%) to smoke cigarettes. Age has but a modest association with smoking. By age 18 through 30, 30.1% are smoking. Of the 56-64 age group, 34.6% are doing likewise. While there have been some increases in the last 15 years in the number of women smokers, males in Nebraska still exceed females 31.3% to 25.7% (Holck *et al.*, 1982). Divorce appears to be especially conducive to smoking while lower social status persons are half again as likely to smoke cigarettes as are high social status persons. Even though the majority of Nebraskans sampled were non-smokers, there are numerous health risks for those who do smoke because cessation programs have not been found particularly effective (Wynder and Hoffman, 1979).

CONCLUSION

This "social mapping" indicates that a large portion of the Nebraska population are engaged in behavior or exhibit physical malfunctions which lead to increased health risks. While health risks are important singly many in our sample compounded their risks by practicing numerous deleterious health behaviors (Kessner, 1976). Health planners and prevention agencies should be aware of the effects of these compounded risks upon the health status of the Nebraska population and for the delivery of health care services. Furthermore, individuals should consider ways of positively altering their health risk behaviors (Fielding, 1982).

Table 1.

Factors at Risk by Percent

Demographics	Nervous Breakdown	Blood Pressure	Over-Weight	Smoking	N
Sex					
Male	8.9	25.2	41.6	31.3	915
Female	20.0	27.0	52.4	25.7	992
Marital Status					
Married	13.0	27.2	49.8	28.0	1341
Widowed	13.3	48.2	40.9	14.4	115
Divorced	29.9	30.1	50.8	45.7	97
Separated	19.4	21.4	66.9	20.6	13
Never Married	16.9	13.4	37.6	30.1	334
Married, Living Apart	27.3	9.1	50.0	9.1	5
Social Status					
Low	16.8	27.7	44.2	35.8	592
Middle	13.1	23.4	48.0	26.2	914
High	13.1	29.1	49.3	24.0	286
Age					
18 - 30	13.9	12.8	37.8	30.1	600
31 - 40	15.5	19.9	46.7	30.5	348
41 - 55	18.4	27.2	56.3	32.2	437
56 - 64	12.3	41.9	56.8	34.6	226
65 +	11.4	46.3	46.5	12.0	290
Place of Residence					
Farm or Ranch	10.4	26.9	51.5	15.4	290
Rural Non-Farm	9.4	17.9	43.9	25.2	132
Town or City	16.0	26.8	46.7	31.3	1483
Total Percent	14.7	26.2	47.2	28.4	[1907]

Table 2.

The Limitation of Fat-Cholesterol by Percent

Demographics	Almost Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	N
Sex					
Male	22.9	29.4	15.7	32.1	915
Female	38.5	33.4	12.7	15.4	992
Marital Status					
Married	31.4	31.6	14.6	22.5	1341
Widowed	51.1	20.9	8.1	19.8	115
Divorced	31.1	27.0	12.2	29.7	97
Separated	31.9	52.5	7.5	8.1	13
Never Married	22.5	35.2	14.9	27.5	334
Married, Living Apart	36.4	36.4	27.3	0.0	5
Social Status					
Low	22.9	33.3	16.4	27.4	592
Middle	34.2	30.9	13.4	21.5	914
High	34.1	30.5	12.2	23.2	286
Age					
18 - 30	21.8	35.6	17.4	25.2	600
31 - 40	23.2	37.2	18.3	21.4	348
41 - 55	33.7	30.4	10.4	25.5	437
56 - 64	45.6	27.4	10.4	16.6	226
65 +	44.0	20.6	10.9	24.5	290
Place of Residence					
Farm or Ranch	24.4	32.8	14.2	28.5	290
Rural Non-Farm	28.4	31.4	13.9	26.3	132
Town or City	32.6	31.1	14.1	22.2	1483
Total Percent	31.0	31.5	14.1	23.4	[1907]

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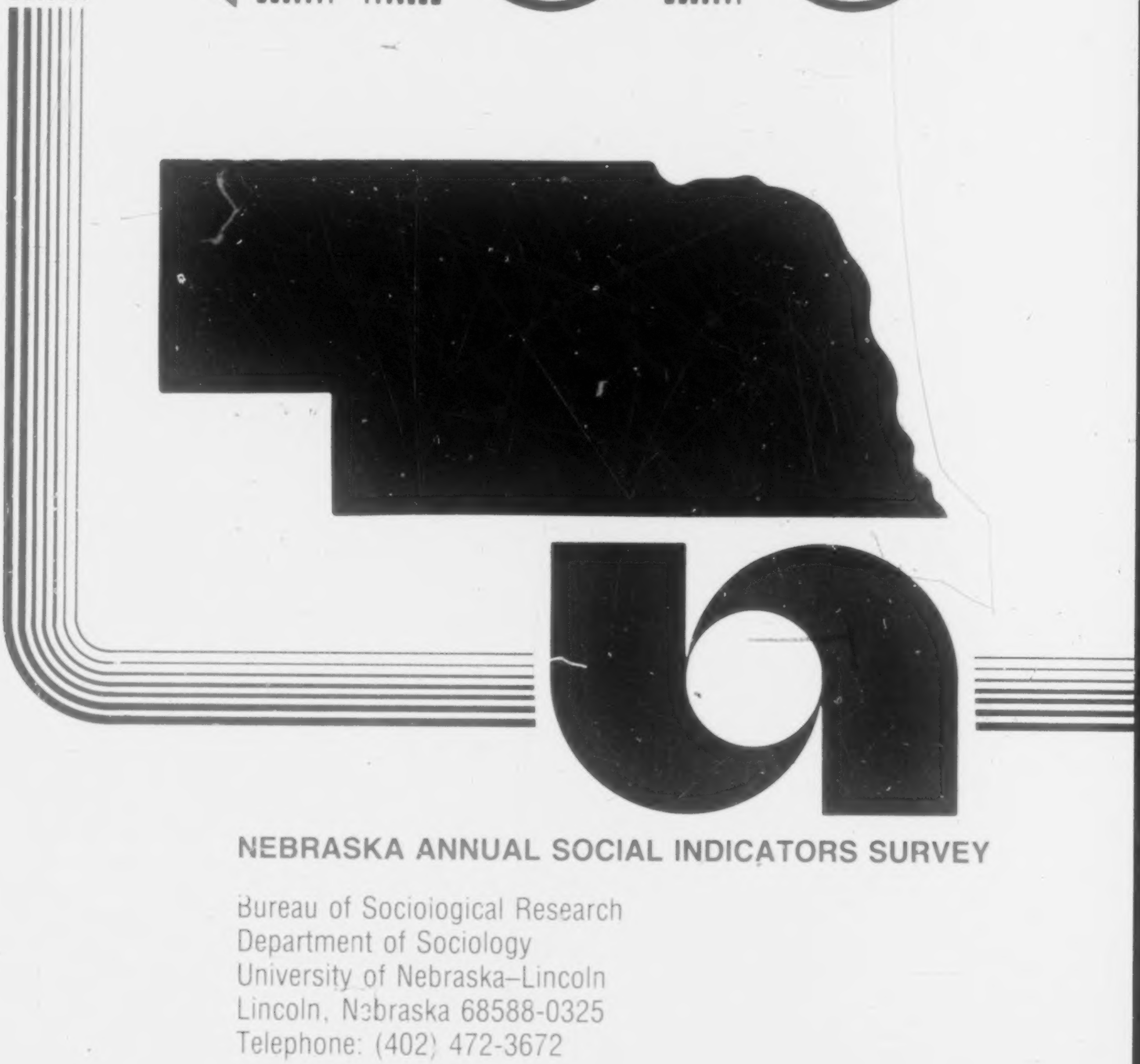
NASIS



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NASIS-82, #10

NEBRASKANS' VIEWS ON PUBLIC WELFARE ISSUES

Carol Moats Tomer

and

Mary Olsen
Nebraska Department of Public Welfare

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the sixth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for NASIS consists of 1907 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed by telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done between February and April of 1982. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 47 minutes and included questions about energy use, health, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 2.24 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include reinterviewing the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1983 NASIS Prospectus.

During the Reagan Administration, significant changes have occurred in funding levels and administrative structures of the nation's public welfare programs. Not only have federal allocations for most social welfare programs been substantially reduced and/or consolidated in lump sum block grants to states, but some decisions formerly made at the federal level are now the sole responsibility of individual states.

Federal lawmakers continue to make certain assumptions about society and welfare and the "truly needy" in contrast to individuals whose needs do not require public (i.e., government) assistance. In an effort to develop an information base to respond to new federal mandates based on these assumptions, the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare (NDPW) participated in NASIS-82. Information was gathered from responses to a number of questions regarding public welfare issues.

Public administrators wrestling with regulatory reform are trying to continue meeting human service needs in Nebraska with ever decreasing dollars and federal support. While local sentiment runs high for local control of programs supported by tax dollars, most communities are not in a position to pay for programs federally inspired and now turned back to the states with decreased federal financial participation. A basic question which comes to mind is: Where will the resources come from to meet existing needs, or possibly increasing needs?

One of the federal assumptions relating to this question is that the private sector can and will contribute greatly to alleviating human suffering, as the public role diminishes. NDPW decided to question NASIS participants as to what percentage of funding for programs for the needy should come from the private sector.

Out of 957 respondents, 556 stated a specific percentage of funding should come from the private sector for programs for the needy. The findings below categorize cumulatively how the 556 persons responded:

PERCENT FUNDING WHICH SHOULD COME FROM PRIVATE SECTOR	CUMULATIVE PERCENT RESPONDENTS	NUMBER
10% or Less	39%	216
25% or Less	65%	148
50% or Less	95%	162

Thirty-five percent of those persons endorsing "50% or less private sector funding for programs for the needy" at the same time responded that Nebraska's government should spend more money on the poor.

To serve the poor in Nebraska, resources must come from the private sector, public sector, or both. New attempts might be made to tap private sector resources, and lobbying for increased financial support of programs for the needy might become a more intensive, on-going process in which the State Legislature is the focal point. Another alternative gaining momentum is the exploration of public/private partnerships.

Of those NASIS respondents who felt the private sector should contribute at least some funding to programs for the needy, 65% thought the private sector should only contribute 25% or less. This (coupled with the earlier findings supporting increased Nebraska government spending on the poor, but low private sector involvement) clearly indicates that public opinion in Nebraska favors continued and substantial government support as opposed to private sector contributions to serving the needy.

Governmental Decision Making

Turning to another issue, NASIS respondents were asked about governmental decision-making. With increasing momentum over the last two decades, the federal government exercised extensive involvement and control over programs for the needy. State and local planners and policy makers worked within federal regulations to administer and supervise such programs; but perhaps the decisions of greatest programmatic impact were made primarily at the federal level.

The federal government, though, has acted upon a recent wave of sentiment toward decentralization of government by giving states some flexibility to choose where various kinds of decisions are best made. In turn, NASIS respondents expressed their views on who should have control over a number of activities in relation to programs for the needy.

When asked who should budget welfare dollars among the needy--Federal Government? State Government? Local Government? -- over half of the NASIS respondents in each case indicated the federal, state and local governments should not be involved. This could reflect the public's desire for more personal control over the spending of welfare dollars for the needy. Nebraska citizens, however, seem to lean more toward state and local government control than federal government control of programs for the needy.

Of those persons indicating a preference for government involvement, more respondents favored state and local governments over the federal government. Responses were split as follows:

Who should budget welfare dollars among the needy?

	YES	NO
Federal Government?	20.9%	79.1%
State Government?	46.0%	54.0%
Local Government?	46.7%	53.3%

Respondents' opinions on other activities in relation to programs for the needy were as follows:

QUESTION

A. Who should make decisions about what groups will receive assistance or services?

	YES	NO
Federal Government?	21.7%	78.3%
State Government?	43.4%	56.6%
Local Government?	50.8%	49.2%

B. Who should establish policies that regulate how programs operate?

	YES	NO
Federal Government?	24.7%	75.3%
State Government?	54.8%	45.2%
Local Government?	32.1%	67.9%

C. Who should develop and plan programs for the needy?

	YES	NO
Federal Government?	21.7%	78.3%
State Government	49.0%	51.0%
Local Government?	45.2%	54.8%

D. Who should monitor programs that deliver services to the needy?

	YES	NO
Federal Government?	15.6%	84.4%
State Government?	40.3%	59.7%
Local Government?	54.3%	45.7%

The responses clearly show a tendency toward greater public confidence in state and local governments versus the federal government to make decisions about programs for the needy. Respondents for the most part favored state or local governments performing activities related to programs for the needy.

This information seems to suggest that the public now views state and local governments as they once may have viewed the federal government in conjunction with state governments -- that is, as the policy making and program planning and development authorities. At the same time, people favor local control over program monitoring. The assumption most likely made is that people at the local level are in the best position to monitor service delivery in terms of greater knowledge of local circumstances.

Funding Services

NASIS participants were asked if they preferred raising taxes or reducing state services and programs in order to have enough tax money to pay for the various services and programs that the state government provides. Responses to other NASIS questions (see page 7) indicate that the majority of respondents favored continuation of every service/assistance program about which they were questioned. However, most respondents, when requested to choose between the two, favored reducing services over raising taxes. Of 823 respondents, 27.7% answered that they preferred raising taxes, while 64.8% favored reducing services, and 7.5% of the responses were classified "Other."

Some significant differences are apparent among those Nebraskans who said they would prefer raising taxes over reducing services. Recalling the previous table showing how NASIS respondents felt about which government level should have control over activities in relation to programs for the needy, a further breakdown of responses indicates the following:

--Individuals who preferred raising taxes to support state programs and services were not as strongly opposed to federal decision-making about who should get services as persons who preferred reducing services and programs.

--Individuals who supported raising taxes vs. reducing services would allow more policy-making at the federal level, regulating how programs for the needy operate, than those who supported reducing services.

These findings are very compatible with the earlier results supporting state and local level control over decisions most directly affecting clients served. If services are going to be reduced, people have indicated that they would prefer to keep decisions about how to reduce services closer to the people affected. On the other hand, people seem to feel that when taxes are raised, the Federal government should be involved (perhaps because tax increases are frequently associated more with the Federal government than state and local governments).

Facing declining tax dollars for welfare services, human services administrators and state legislators have looked critically at current assistance programs, questioning:

1. Can program funding be reduced in some specific areas without hurting needy clients?
2. Can some services be eliminated altogether?
3. Should funding cuts occur only in some service/assistance areas, or cross-the-board in all areas?

With these questions in the minds of, and voiced by decision-makers, media accounts and other information campaigns have reached the general public who in turn have pondered the questions and formulated opinions. NASIS participants were given the opportunity to state whether or not they favored continuing any of a list of specific service/assistance programs in light of ever-decreasing tax dollars for welfare. Responses were as follows:

Service/Assistance Program	Number of Respondents to Question	Percent of Respondents Favoring Continuation
Social Services for Abused or Neglected Children	942	98.6%
Services for Disabled Children or Adults	936	97.5%
Community Programs for the Mentally Retarded	930	92.9%
Payments for Medical Care for Low Income People	901	84.6%
Spouse Abuse Programs	905	74.0%
In-Home Services for the Elderly such as Homemaker and Yard Care	918	65.3%
Meal Services for the Elderly of all Income Levels	930	61.3%
Living Expenses for Low Income Families	872	60.0%

Clearly, well over half of the respondents in each case felt that all the services should continue. While support was highest for continuing social services for abused or neglected children, support was lowest for continuing to pay living expenses for low income families. One reason for the latter could be a common belief that people can and should work to support their families. However, at 60%, support is still strong for continued payment of living expenses.

As mentioned previously, the greatest public support (i.e., 98.6%) was indicated for continuation of social services for abused or neglected children. Protective services for children - including recognition of needs, problems, and resources available to meet the needs - have been widely publicized for the past several years, probably receiving more public attention than any other social service. It, therefore, stands to reason that public support is high. Another likely reason for strong support of child protective services (CPS) is the local nature of the issues involved. Extensive community involvement characterizes CPS as local citizens have historically been willing to volunteer their resources to tackle the problem of child neglect, abuse, and exploitation.

Whereas children tend to be viewed (very emotionally) as helpless victims of whatever comes their way, the elderly are often thought not to be so vulnerable (i.e., only 65.3% of NASIS respondents favored continuation of in-home services for the elderly - although 65.3% is clearly a majority, it is significantly lower than the 98.6% support figure for CPS). With the elderly population increasing dramatically, in-home services which are generally provided at a lower cost than institutional care will be especially important in the years ahead. Perhaps a lesson to be learned from the success of child protective services is that by publicly focusing on needs, as well as resources available for a specific population in need, and investing local resources, public support may be secured over time for other needed social services.

Overall findings from the NASIS survey demonstrate that persons in less favorable economic circumstances (i.e., the unemployed and retired) tend to be more supportive of social services than those with steady employment. Below are some of the findings in this regard:

--87% of the NASIS respondents who were unemployed or looking for work (27 of 31 respondents) felt in-home services for the elderly should continue, while only 65.3% (599 of 917) of the total sample were in favor of continuation.

--While 84.6% (762 of 901) of all NASIS respondents said medical payments for poor families should contiue, 91.9% (102 of 111) of retired NASIS respondents favored continuation.

--60% (523 of 872) of the total NASIS sample said living expenses for poor families should continue to be paid, but 76.6% (82 of 107) of retired respondents felt the same. Full-time workers (44.6% against) (191 of 428) were the group most opposed to continuing payment of living expenses for poor families.

Discussion

The findings noted in this report have important implications for Nebraskans concerned about public assistance and programs and services for the needy. Not only are the findings pertinent to the policy making and planning efforts of public administrators, but individuals or groups attempting to gain public recognition and support can benefit from some of the findings relating to specific services currently favored for continuation.

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NASIS-82, #11

THE NEW RELIGIOUS RIGHT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE VALUE DISLOCATION HYPOTHESIS

Helen A. Moore

and

Hugh P. Whitt
Department of Sociology

Price: $1.00

THE NEW RELIGIOUS RIGHT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE VALUE DISLOCATION HYPOTHESIS

For the past several years, conservative and fundamentalist religious groups have been experiencing considerable growth, largely at the expense of the mainline Protestant denominations. At the same time, pressures have been exerted on leaders of the mainline bodies to move toward a more conservative position on such social issues as abortion, gun control, voluntary prayer in the public schools, and the teaching of scientific creationism as an alternative to the theory of evolution.

Much of the impetus for the resurgence of fundamentalism has come from a number of evangelical media ministries, the most influential of which is probably the Old-Time Gospel Hour, the Rev. Jerry Falwell's vehicle for disseminating the views of the Moral Majority. Like much of the "New Religious Right," Falwell forges a strong link between religion and politics. During the 1980 national election, the Moral Majority targeted several liberal legislators for defeat. After the election, they claimed that:

> ... it was the evangelical tv preachers who played a decisive role. Not only did they elect Ronald Reagan to the presidency, but ... they also managed to unseat a number of liberal Senators through a massive, well-financed campaign to brand their targets as un-Christian political sinners. This campaign mobilized a funda-

> mentalist constituency which was a decisive factor in the conservative tide that swept the nation (Gannon, 1981: 2).

Harper and Leicht (1982; cf. Gannon, 1981) argue that the New Religious Right has had less political impact than its adherents claim. From their perspective, the swing toward conservatism during the 1980s "extends far beyond the evangelical camp which is presumed to be the locus of support for the New Religious Right" (Harper and Leicht, 1982: 1).

This paper examines the extent to which members of a random sample of Nebraskans support the Moral Majority and its positions on several social issues. In the first part of the analysis, our concern is with whether the Moral Majority and those who support its views indeed constitute a majority of the population, and, if so, on what issues. We then turn to a consideration of the extent to which conservative positions on social issues reflect membership in the evangelical and fundamentalist religious bodies whose theological doctrines are most consonant with those preached by the television evangelists. Finally, we examine the hypothesis that support for the New Religious Right comes primarily from those segments of the population which have been experiencing what Gannon (1981) calls "value dislocations."

Support for the radical right has historically been centered in the "dispossessed" (Bell, 1962), groups of people who see their way of life vanishing as a result of modernism in dress, speech, religion, and sexual relations. If the Moral Majority fits the historical pattern, its adherents and those who support its stands on the issues should come disproportionately from those groups most threatened by the social changes of the recent past (e.g., urbanization, detente, changes in family structure and sex roles). Demographically, the historical record suggests that the dispossed are concentrated among the elderly, persons living in rural areas and small towns, and those with lower levels of education and economic attainment. Attitudinally, they should be those who feel that their lot in life is getting worse. For example, they may feel that their economic prospects are deteriorating or that it is more dangerous to go out on the streets than it used to be.

DATA AND METHOD

The data were drawn from the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. A statewide sample (N=1843) of non-institutionalized persons aged 18 or above was selected by random digit dialing procedures and interviewed by telephone. Although the interviews covered many aspects of the quality of life, the items of interest for this analysis include those dealing with (1) religious preference, (2) demographic variables, (3) a series of questions about knowledge of and support for the Moral Majority and its stands on the issues of the equal rights amendment, school prayer, the teaching of creationism, sex education in the public schools, governmental regulation of pornography, military spending, gun control, and abortion, and (4) an item designed to measure Biblical literalism.

FINDINGS

We first looked at the extent of knowledge and support for the Moral Majority indicated by the respondents. Approximately 56 percent of the sample indicated that they had ever heard or read of the Moral Majority. Of those 1071 respondents who had heard of the group, 23 percent (244 respondents) indicated general approval for the organization and its goals. Another 26 percent indicated that they did not know whether they approved or disapproved, but had in fact heard of the organization. The majority of respondents who had heard of the Moral Majority (51 per cent) "mostly dispapproved" of the organization and its goals. Out of the total sample of respondents, only 12.8 per cent indicated that they "mostly approved" of the Moral Majority.

Table 1 indicates that a majority of Nebraskans have heard of the Moral Majority (56.2 percent). However, respondents who are male, residents of Lincoln, aged 25 to 40 or members of a true sect are more likely to have heard or read about the Moral Majority. Interestingly, the groups most likely to have heard of the organization are those respondents with the highest educational achievements.

Approval of the Moral Majority varies considerably among Nebraskans, and this variation is significantly related to religious preference and residence. Those most likely to approve are members of the true sects and rural non-farm residents.

Next we examined respondents' agreement or disagreement with a series of political/religious issues that are generally associated with the Moral Majority. These "issue" questions were asked of all respondents, including those who had never heard or read of the Moral Majority. Table 2 presents the percent of respondents who strongly agreed with the Moral Majority position on each issue.

Overall, the position of the Moral Majority was supported by the greatest percentage of respondents on the issues of pornography (27 percent), military spending (15.4 percent), gun control (14.3 percent) and the literal interpretation of the Bible (13.9 percent). It should be restated that these percentages of support reflect only those Nebraskans who indicated "strong" support for the Moral Majority stance on these issues.

We next examined the extent to which support for the Moral Majority is related to respondent religion, sex, residence, education and age. The data in Table 2 indicate the percent support among these groups. An analysis of variance among the groups was conducted to indicate those groups which differed significantly in their responses to each item after controlling for respondent age and educational level.

RELIGION

Given the tie of the Moral Majority to fundamentalist religious groups in the United States, we examined the relationship of religious background to support of the Moral Majority. Responses were assigned to the following categories: Catholic, Protestant, Established Sects (e.g. Baptist), True sects (e.g., Jehovah's Witness) and "No Religious Preference."

Support for the Moral Majority position was strongest in most cases among persons preferring Established Sects and True Sects (as opposed to Catholics and the mainline Protestant denominations). This cluster of support did, however, vary significantly on two issues: school prayer and gun control. Respondents from the True Sects showed significantly higher support of school prayer than any other group, including the Established Sects. In addition, sectarians were significantly more likely to strongly disagree with gun control, while those from Established Sects were as likely to agree with gun control as any other religious preference group. Only one Moral Majority issue - increased military spending - is unrelated to respondent religious preference.

SEX

Men and women differed significantly in their support for a number of Moral Majority issues. Men gave stronger support for increased military spending and significantly stronger disapproval of strict gun control laws. In contrast, women gave significantly stronger support for the elimination of pornography. After age and educational levels were controlled, women also gave significantly less support than men to defeat of the equal rights ammendment. No significant differences were found between men and women on attitudes toward abortion, support for teaching creationism or sex education, or for school prayer.

RESIDENCE

It has been suggested that rural and urban differences may differentiate respondent support of the Moral Majority as significantly as religious preference. Respondents were categorized into rural farm, rural non-farm and urban areas by their own descriptions. In addition, we separated out from the urban category respondents who lived in Omaha or Lincoln. Interestingly, residence is related significantly to Moral Majority support on most issues examined. However, after controlling for education and age, support for Moral Majority positions on abortion, pornography and school prayer by rural respondents is not significantly different from that of urban respondents.

On only one issue did rural/urban attitudes split along "traditional" lines: gun control. Both farm and non-farm rural residents strongly opposed gun control legislation, while Lincoln and Omaha residents showed generally low support for the Moral Majority stance on this issue. This split may well reflect the distinction between the problems of large urban areas created by hand guns and the needs of rural areas for recreational and sport use of rifles and guns.

Lincoln respondents are in many ways different from other residence groups. Lincoln residents were significantly less likely to support Moral Majority positions on the equal rights ammendment, military spending, sex education in the public schools, teaching creationism, pornography and belief in the Bible as the literal word of God.

EDUCATION

Next, we examined educational differences in support for the various Moral Majority positions. Respondents were categorized according to their level of educational attainment (less than high school, high school graduate, community college graduate, or 4-year college degree and above). Aside from the issues of the equal rights ammendment and gun control, there are significant differences between these groups. Generally, those with higher educational levels are significantly less likely to support the position of the Moral Majority in the areas of abortion, military spending, school prayer, sex education, the teaching of creationism and the belief that the Bible is the literal word of God.

AGE

Age is consistently related to approval of the Moral Majority position on the issues of the equal rights amendment, sex education, school prayers, pornography and the literal interpretation of the Bible. In each instance, respondents in the 56-and-over age group were significantly more likely than those under 40 to support the Moral Majority position. The 41-to-55 year old group showed greater approval of the Moral Majority stance on these issues, as well, although the differences were not always significant.

CONCLUSIONS

These findings indicate that the Moral Majority platform on political and religious issues receives varied support among Nebraskans. In general, religious background is consistently related to the degree of support, with fundamentalist sects providing the greatest support across all issues.

The analysis presents some detailed findings on how these patterns of support differ from one population group to another. The notion that those people most "disaffected" by modern, secular change are most likely to support conservative religious platforms is substantially supported by the following findings:

-- Consistently strong support of Moral Majority issues by older Nebraskans, those with lower educational achievements, and those belonging to fundamentalist religious sects.

-- Rural and urban differences in support of the Moral Majority were not as distinct as expected. Gun control was the only issue to split rural and urban residents along traditional lines. Lincoln respondents are the most distinct geopgraphic group in the state, showing greater disapproval of a number of Moral Majority positions than residents of either Omaha of smaller communities.

Table 1

KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF MORAL MAJORITY

	HEARD/READ ABOUT M.M.	MOSTLY APPROVE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
SEX			
MALE	61.8	14.0	914
FEMALE	51.3	11.7	986
RELIGION			
CATHOLIC	51.0	10.0	485
PROTESTANT	57.0	11.2	987
ESTAB. SECTS	52.0	17.5	160
TRUE SECTS	64.2	33.8	68
NONE	68.2	6.5	93
RESIDENCE			
RURAL FARM	51.6	12.2	288
RURAL NON-FARM	59.6	19.3	119
URBAN	50.9	11.9	877
LINCOLN	74.3	12.6	167
OMAHA	62.7	13.7	446
EDUCATION			
< HIGH SCHOOL	28.5	7.2	343
HIGH SCHOOL	55.2	12.7	1151
JUNIOR COLLEGE	68.0	24.2	95
BACHELOR´S (+)	87.8	16.4	311
AGE			
18-24	54.0	12.7	322
25-40	65.6	14.8	623
41-55	58.3	12.6	435
56+	44.9	10.5	515
TOTAL	56.2	12.8	1907

Table 2

PERCENT "STRONGLY AGREE" WITH MORAL MAJORITY POSITION

	EQ. RTS. AMEND.	SCHOOL PRAYER	PORNOGRAPHY	MILITARY SPENDING
SEX				
MALE	12.2	5.1	19.7*	17.4*
FEMALE	10.4	5.7	33.5	13.4
RELIGION				
CATHOLIC	9.5*	3.9*	27.3*	15.8
PROTESTANT	9.8	4.8	25.5	14.6
ESTABLISHED SECTS	21.5	7.0	33.0	15.3
TRUE SECTS	21.4	17.8	40.8	14.4
NONE	2.4	1.6	5.8	11.0
RESIDENCE				
RURAL FARM	11.3*	3.2	25.8	14.0*
RURAL NON-FARM	25.4	6.0	25.1	15.1
URBAN	10.7	6.3	29.8	16.5
LINCOLN	5.7	2.9	18.6	6.2
OMAHA	10.9	6.0	25.3	17.4
EDUCATION				
< HIGH SCHOOL	8.4	9.7*	30.5*	14.6*
HIGH SCHOOL	11.5	5.1	28.5	16.5
JUNIOR COLLEGE	16.1	5.7	19.5	19.0
B.A.+	12.1	2.1	19.5	10.9
AGE				
18-24	6.3*	3.0*	14.4*	15.9
25-40	10.1	3.9	18.7	14.5
41-55	13.2	6.1	32.7	15.1
56+	15.2	8.2	39.9	16.4
TOTAL PERCENT	11.3	5.4	27.0	15.4

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* Differences among or between groups in this category are significant beyond the .05 level, controlling for education and age.

Table 2 (CONTINUED)

	CREA-TIONISM	LITER-ALISM	SEX EDUCATION	GUN CONTROL	GOV´T AND ABORTION
SEX					
MALE	11.0	13.8	6.0	20.2	6.6
FEMALE	12.3	14.1	5.7	9.0	8.5
RELIGION					
CATHOLIC	10.0*	9.1*	5.8*	11.4*	10.1*
PROTESTANT	9.1	121.1	4.3	14.9	5.1
ESTAB. SECTS	19.0	23.3	8.7	10.5	12.2
TRUE SECTS	39.2	47.7	18.1	24.2	17.4
NONE	6.0	6.5	1.1	8.5	2.4
RESIDENCE					
RURAL	13.3*	16.6*	7.0*	22.7*	5.8*
RURAL NON-FARM	19.1	18.8	7.8	24.9	11.7
URBAN	11.8	15.1	6.1	14.5	7.6
LINCOLN	6.9	8.0	3.5	8.7	5.5
OMAHA	10.4	10.7	5.0	8.1	8.4
EDUCATION					
< HIGH SCHOOL	12.2*	17.9*	8.8*	9.7	10.0*
HIGH SCHOOL	12.4	14.6	5.7	15.5	7.5
JUNIOR COLLEGE	13.2	15.5	4.3	12.0	5.5
BACHELOR´S (+)	8.2	6.7	3.6	15.6	5.7
AGE					
18-24	10.7	14.0*	2.1*	12.8	6.1
25-40	11.2	13.3	3.8	15.7	8.0
41-55	13.6	15.7	7.0	14.2	8.7
56+	11.0	12.8	10.1	13.8	7.0
TOTAL PERCENT	11.7	13.9	5.9	14.3	7.6

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* Differences among or between categories are significant beyond the .05 level, controlling for education and age.

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List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
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The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore - 1982 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the sixth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for NASIS consists of 1907 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed by telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done between February and April of 1982. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 47 minutes and included questions about energy use, health, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 2.24 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include reinterviewing the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1983 NASIS Prospectus.

Introduction

Utilization of health care resources increasingly is the focus of study because of rising health costs as well as concern with population levels of health. Health care utilization is affected by a number of factors: social characteristics of the potential user (e.g., place of residence, occupation, education, and gender); psychological-emotional status, and presence or absence in the individual of risk factors such as smoking of cigarettes or being overweight (c.f., Andersen and Aday, 1978; Tessler, Mechanic and Diamond, 1976). In this NASIS study, we report findings of a survey of 1907 adult Nebraskans who, in the Spring of 1982, reported physician and hospital utilization, information concerning five risk factors, their health status, and information about their occupation, education, and numerous other social background characteristics. In a previous NASIS-82 report, we outlined differences in personal health risks by social background characteristics. Our purpose in this study is to relate respondents' background to the utilization of physician and hospital services for the year mid 1981-82. In addition, personal health risk factors and a measure of potential psychological-emotional distress are examined for their relationship to using doctor and/or hospital services. Multiple classification techniques are applied to analyses of the data in order to enable us to separate out the statistical significance of each factor independent of the others used in the study. This statistical procedure is used because the crosstabulation of utilization with demographic and personal risk characteristics will not establish which variable(s) is the source of significant differences among groups in utilization of health resources.

A detailed discussion of the sample design, wording of the research questions, the telephone interview procedures and other matters related to the methodology are reported in Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS (Moore, 1982).

Social Background

National research as well as regional studies of the country (c.f., Andersen, Kravits, and Anderson, 1975; Andersen and Aday, 1978; McKinlay, 1972) have consistently reported effects of gender, place of residence (rural-urban), age, marital status and socio-economic status upon utilization of health resources. Attitudes and beliefs which affect use are known to be related to social background as well as health status, which, in turn, relates to the seeking of medical services. In our study we first examine the relationship of social background, and then health risk, to utilization. Finally, we "combine" the two factors to distinguish the implications of both for doctor and hospital visits.

The crosstabulation of health care utilization by socio-demographic characteristics in Table 1 displays some patterned relationships. Of the 1323 (69.5%) respondents who have sought physician care, almost 57% were female (56.8%). Nebraska is not exceptional in this regard for a similar pattern is found even in national studies (c.f., Andersen and Anderson, 1979). When the number of doctor visits is examined by sex, males tend to seek fewer visits per year than females. For example, of the males who sought physician care, 37.1% went to the doctor once while 20.6% had 6 or more visits. In comparison, only 28.4% of the females limited physician care to one visit annually and 28.9% went to the doctor 6 or more times. Since females utilize physician care more frequently than males, it is not surprising to find a similar pattern for hospital admittances (e.g., 13% of males and 18.2% of females in the sample were admitted to the hospital). When males were admitted to the hospital, they had a greater tendency to be readmitted that year than females. This sex difference in rates could reflect the female use of hospital services for childbirth rather than admittance for chronic ailments.

The relationship between age and health care utilization is more subtle. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of people at all age groups had seen a doctor that year ranging from 73.3% of people 18-30 to 77.2% of 65-94 year olds with a slight downward variation for other age categories. Across all age groups, the majority saw a doctor 1-3 times that year. Persons below age 55 tend to seek a physician 1-3 times more often (per year) than those in other age groups; however, they seek a physician 6 or more times annually less frequently. For example, nearly 68% of persons 18-30 saw a physician 1-3 times and only 23.4% of that age category went to a doctor 6 or more times annually. By contrast, 53.8% of persons age 65-94 saw a physician 1-3 times, while approximately 33% had 6 or more visits per year. Hospital admittance follows a similar pattern with the youngest and oldest age groups having the highest rates (16.3% of those 18-30 and 23.3% of people 65-94 being admitted to the hospital during the last year).

Contrary to what one might expect, place of residence does not appear to have a marked effect upon health care resources utilization. In general, city and town dwellers saw a physician slightly more often than did rural residents. Hospital use did not differ considerably by residence; 13.4% of farm or ranch dwellers and 16.9% of rural non-farm residents were admitted to a hospital during mid 1981-82. Town and city residents were much more likely, however, to be hospitalized more frequently than rural inhabitants.

The trends in utilization by marital status are relatively well defined. The greatest use of physician services is by persons married but living apart from their spouse (81.8%). Widowed and divorced have the greatest number of doctor visits per year, separated persons the least. Married are the most frequently hospitalized (perhaps reflecting childbirth) while the widowed or divorced have the highest percent hospitalized of any of the marital status groupings.

Socioeconomic status is the last social indicator examined in relation to health care utilization. The utilization of physician services appears to be an equally common phenomenon by the socioeconomic status of respondents (approximately 69% of the total sample visited a doctor at least once regardless of economic position). When the number of doctor visits per year is considered, a majority of each status group tended to go to a doctor 1-3 times (about 66% of the total sample with slight variation by category). While there is little variation in the number of doctor visits by socioeconomic status, a pattern, although slight, of hospital admittance is more clearly defined. Low status respondents had the highest incidence of admittance (19.2%) while only 13.5% of the middle and 14% of high status persons were admitted to a hospital in 1982. However, the high status persons tended to be admitted more than once. Both the low and middle status persons had a greater tendency to be admitted only once which might reflect greater incidence of acute illness or an inability to afford further hospitalization shifting to out-patient care. Since the reason for such a pattern cannot be determined by this analysis, one must view the overall patterns of health care utilization by social status in a positive light with some form of services accessible to a majority in each status group.

Rural-urban residence, gender, age, marital status and socio-economic status combined together were related to the following measures of utilization: a) having seen a physician in the last year; b) number of times saw a physician in the last year; c) admitted to a hospital during the last year; and d) number of hospital admissions (see Tables 2 and 3). Even though the "block" of background variables was related to all of the utilization measures (physician and hospital visits), the individual background factors varied in their degree of relationship. For example, age groups do not differ greatly in their visiting a physician during the last year, nor do socio-economic groups differ. Both of these groups, however, do differ in the number of physician visits, with older persons and those with more education and higher occupational statuses visiting the physician more often, on the average, than the entire sample which reported 2.76 doctor visits per year. On the other hand, place of residence, gender, and marital status differences were not related to the number of physician visits.

Factors related to hospitalization differ somewhat from those related to physician visits. While the five background factors taken together effected respondent hospitalization during the last year (approximately 16% of the entire sample) only gender, age, and socio-economic status show much variation among groups. Males exceeded females in hospitalization rates and higher socio-economic statuses exceeded the lower "SES" group.

Our "predictions" of health care resources utilization are enhanced when we know about the gender, age, place of residence, marital status, and socio-economic status of the respondent. Taken together these factors are related to utilization of both physician and hospital services. Several factors, as noted above, have a specific relationship to one measure of use or another, independent of the other background variables. Note should be made that we have looked at the relationship of background to utilization, independent of the implication of risk factors.

Risk Factors

Five measures of risk: psychological-emotional status, high blood pressure, overweight, limiting fat or cholesterol, and cigarette smoking were related to physician and hospital use (see Table 4). In examining the relationship of risk to utilization, we statistically hold constant the effects of social background so that we may understand the importance of risk factors for use, independent of social background.

The five risk factors combined are statistically related to having visited a physician (p<.05), unrelated to number of physician visits, and related to hospitalization and number of times hospitalized during the last year. The psychological-emotional factor, high blood pressure, and limiting food intake because of high fat-cholesterol are related to seeking a physician, however, only being psychologically at risk is statistically related to frequency of doctor visits. Those psychologically at risk averaged nearly 3 doctor visits per year whle those not at risk averaged approximately 1/4 less visits per year. One-quarter less visits multiplied by hundreds of thousands of persons adds up to many less visits annually for the population as a whole. High blood pressure and having to restrict fat-cholesterol levels are two risks which independently are related to number of times hospitalized. Surprisingly, these two factors reduce average number of times hospitalized. That is, those persons who have been told that they have high blood pressure averaged 1.83 times hospitalized annually, while those who had no indication of high blood pressure averaged 1.90 times hospitalized. Those persons who stated that they "almost always" limited their fat-cholesterol intake averaged 1.86 times hospitalized.

At risk factors, statistically independent of social background, are related to utilization of physician and hospital facilities and frequency of use. Being psychologically at risk increases frequency of hospitalization and number of doctor visits. Cigarette smoking, per se, apparently has no direct implications for utilization of either physician or hospital resources.

Joint Effects of Risk Factors

To date, we have looked at the effects of the five risk factors as a "block" and at the separate effects of each risk independent of the other. In this section of the report, the combined relationship of two, three, or four risk factors to health resources utilization is reviewed.

Being overweight and smoking cigarettes are jointly related statistically (P = .025) to having seen a physician during the last year, while high blood pressure and overweight have a combined relationship to number of doctor visits per year (P = .038). These two variables combined with restricting intake of fat-cholesterol and smoking increase the number of doctor visits annually above the sample average (P = .021).

Several of the risk variables interact together in their relationship to hospitalization and frequency of admission. Overweight, smoking and need to control fat-cholesterol are jointly related to likelihood of being hospitalized. High blood pressure, overweight, fat-cholesterol and concern over having a nervous breakdown together are related to hospitalization, while the 3 factors of overweight, concern about ingestion of fat-cholesterol and smoking cigarettes combine to be statistically related to frequency of hospitalization.

Social background and risk factors independently effect use of physician and hospital resources. Some combinations of risks are especially related to use. Although the relationships are statistically significant, that is exceed chance association, one cannot predict very accurately utilization from a knowledge of background and/or risk. One reason for this is that utilization is affected by health status, availability of resources and past patterns of use. Information of this type can only be obtained by interviewing the same persons at two or more points in time in order to note the changes which take place through time.

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Table 1.

The Utilization of Health Care Services by Number and Percent

Demographics	Seen Doctor	Number of Doctor Visits				Hospital Admittance	Number of Times Admitted	
		1	2-3	4-5	6+		1	2+
Sex								
Male	62.6 (572)	37.1 (211)	32.3 (184)	10.0 (57)	20.6 (117)	13.0 (119)	37.4 (88)	62.6 (147)
Female	75.7 (751)	28.4 (212)	34.4 (257)	8.3 (62)	28.9 (215)	18.2 (180)	48.7 (147)	51.3 (33)
Total	69.5 (1323)	32.2 (423)	33.3 (440)	9.0 (119)	25.3 (332)	15.7 (299)	38.4 (235)	21.6 (65)
Age								
18 - 30	73.3 (439)	35.5 (155)	32.1 (140)	9.0 (39)	23.4 (102)	16.3 (98)	36.2 (84)	21.2 (14)
31 - 40	65.0 (227)	37.1 (84)	37.3 (84)	7.4 (17)	18.3 (41)	13.4 (47)	14.4 (34)	20.0 (13)
41 - 55	65.5 (286)	36.7 (104)	31.1 (88)	8.0 (23)	24.1 (68)	12.2 (53)	20.0 (47)	10.7 (7)
56 - 64	63.6 (143)	22.8 (33)	38.4 (55)	7.9 (11)	30.9 (44)	14.3 (32)	10.9 (25)	10.4 (7)
65 - 94	77.2 (224)	21.3 (47)	32.5 (72)	13.1 (29)	33.1 (73)	23.3 (67)	18.5 (43)	37.7 (24)
Total	69.4 (1320)	32.2 (423)	33.6 (440)	9.1 (119)	25.1 (329)	15.7 (298)	78.3 (233)	21.7 (65)
Place of Residence								
Farm or Ranch	63.3 (184)	29.2 (53)	39.2 (72)	4.8 (9)	26.8 (49)	13.4 (39)	14.8 (35)	6.3 (4)
Rural Non-Farm	64.5 (84)	39.9 (33)	34.9 (29)	9.7 (8)	15.5 (13)	16.9 (22)	7.3 (17)	7.8 (5)
Town or City	71.1 (1054)	32.0 (335)	32.5 (340)	9.7 (101)	25.8 (270)	16.1 (238)	77.9 (183)	85.8 (55)
Total	69.4 (1322)	32.1 (422)	33.6 (440)	9.0 (118)	25.3 (332)	15.7 (299)	78.4 (235)	21.6 (65)
Marital Status								
Married	67.7 (907)	32.0 (289)	33.7 (303)	8.2 (74)	26.1 (235)	14.8 (198)	66.2 (155)	66.4 (43)
Widowed	77.1 (88)	19.0 (16)	35.4 (31)	9.2 (8)	36.4 (31)	24.2 (28)	8.4 (20)	12.4 (8)
Divorced	74.1 (72)	32.5 (23)	26.8 (19)	8.7 (6)	21.9 (23)	25.0 (24)	7.5 (18)	10.3 (7)
Separated	75.6 (10)	36.4 (4)	27.3 (3)	10.7 (1)	25.6 (2)	7.5 (1)	.2 (0)	.7 (0)
Never Married	72.2 (241)	36.9 (89)	34.5 (83)	12.0 (29)	16.6 (40)	14.3 (48)	17.5 (41)	10.2 (7)
Married, Living Apart	81.8 (4)	44.4 (2)	33.3 (1)	11.1 (0)	11.1 (0)	9.1 (0)	.2 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	69.5 (1323)	32.2 (423)	33.5 (440)	9.0 (118)	25.3 (332)	15.7 (299)	78.4 (235)	21.6 (65)

Table 1.

The Utilization of Health Care Services by Number and Percent (continued)

Demographics	Seen Doctor	Number of Doctor Visits 1	2-3	4-5	6+	Hospital Admittance		Number of Times Admitted 2+
Social Status								
Low	68.3	33.9	29.4	7.3	29.4	19.2	43.1	32.7
	(403)	(135)	(117)	(29)	(116)	(113)	(94)	(19)
Middle	69.6	32.5	32.7	10.7	24.0	13.5	44.7	12.2
	(636)	(206)	(207)	(68)	(152)	(124)	(97)	(27)
High	68.6	32.4	40.9	9.2	17.5	14.0	12.2	22.8
	(196)	(64)	(80)	(18)	(34)	(40)	(27)	(14)
Total	69.0	33.0	33.0	9.4	24.7	15.5	78.6	21.4
	(1235)	(404)	(404)	(115)	(303)	(277)	(218)	(59)

Table 2.

The Utilization of Health Services by Risk Factors

Utilization	Risk Factors Nervous Breakdown	 High Blood Pressure	 Overweight	 Cigarettes
Seen Doctor	219 (78.6)	396 (82.7)	642 (71.5)	363 (67.0)
Number of Doctor Visits				
1	44 (20.6)	85 (21.9)	177 (27.7)	140 (38.6)
2 - 3	69 (32.3)	130 (33.3)	220 (34.3)	100 (38.6)
4 - 5	21 (9.8)	44 (11.3)	65 (10.1)	30 (8.2)
6+	80 (37.3)	131 (33.6)	179 (27.9)	93 (25.6)
Total	215	389	640	363
Hospital Admittance	58 (21.0)	107 (22.3)	143 (15.9)	90 (16.6)
Number of Times Admitted				
1	39 (66.7)	83 (77.9)	119 (83.1)	69 (76.9)
2+	19 (33.3)	24 (22.1)	24 (16.9)	21 (23.1)
Total	58	107	143	90
N	278	479	898	542

Table 3.

The Utilization of Health Care Services by the Limitation of Fat-Cholesterol

	Limitation of Fat-Cholesterol			
Utilization	Almost Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Seen Doctor	465 (79.0)	407 (68.1)	170 (63.6)	274 (61.8)
Number of Doctor Visits				
1	132 (28.6)	129 (32.2)	63 (37.3)	97 (35.6)
2 - 3	155 (33.3)	145 (36.2)	55 (32.8)	83 (30.5)
4 - 5	44 (9.5)	37 (9.1)	17 (9.9)	21 (7.6)
6+	132 (28.6)	90 (22.4)	34 (20.0)	72 (26.3)
Total	464	401	169	273
Hospital Admittance	115 (19.5)	78 (13.1)	27 (10.1)	75 (16.9)
Number of Times Admitted				
1	92 (80.2)	65 (82.4)	19 (72.1)	54 (72.6)
2+	23 (19.8)	14 (17.6)	8 (27.9)	21 (27.4)
Total	115	78	27	75
N	589	597	268	445

Table 4.

Multiple Classification Analysis: Effects of Risk Factors on Utilization of Health Services Controlling for Social Background Characteristics.[1]

	Nervous Breakdown		Blood Pressure		Overweight		Fat-Cholesterol		Cigarettes		
	eta	Sig.	eta	Sig.	eta	Sig.	eta	Sig.	eta	Sig.	R^2
Seen Doctor[2]	.08	.037	.16	.000	.04	.668	.15	.000	.04	.150	.068
Number of Doctor Visits[3]	.05	.015	.01	.546	.02	.401	.06	.089	.00	.807	.025
Hospital Admittance[4]	.06	.085	.09	.002	.00	.797	.09	.029	.03	.490	.028
Number of Hospital Admittances[5]	.03	.798	.09	.001	.03	.418	.07	.032	.02	.657	.027

[1] Social background includes residence, sex, age, marital and social status.

[2] Significant relationships existed between having seen a doctor and place of residence (.008), sex (.001) and marital status (.005).

[3] The number of doctor visits was significantly related to age (.001) and social status (.012).

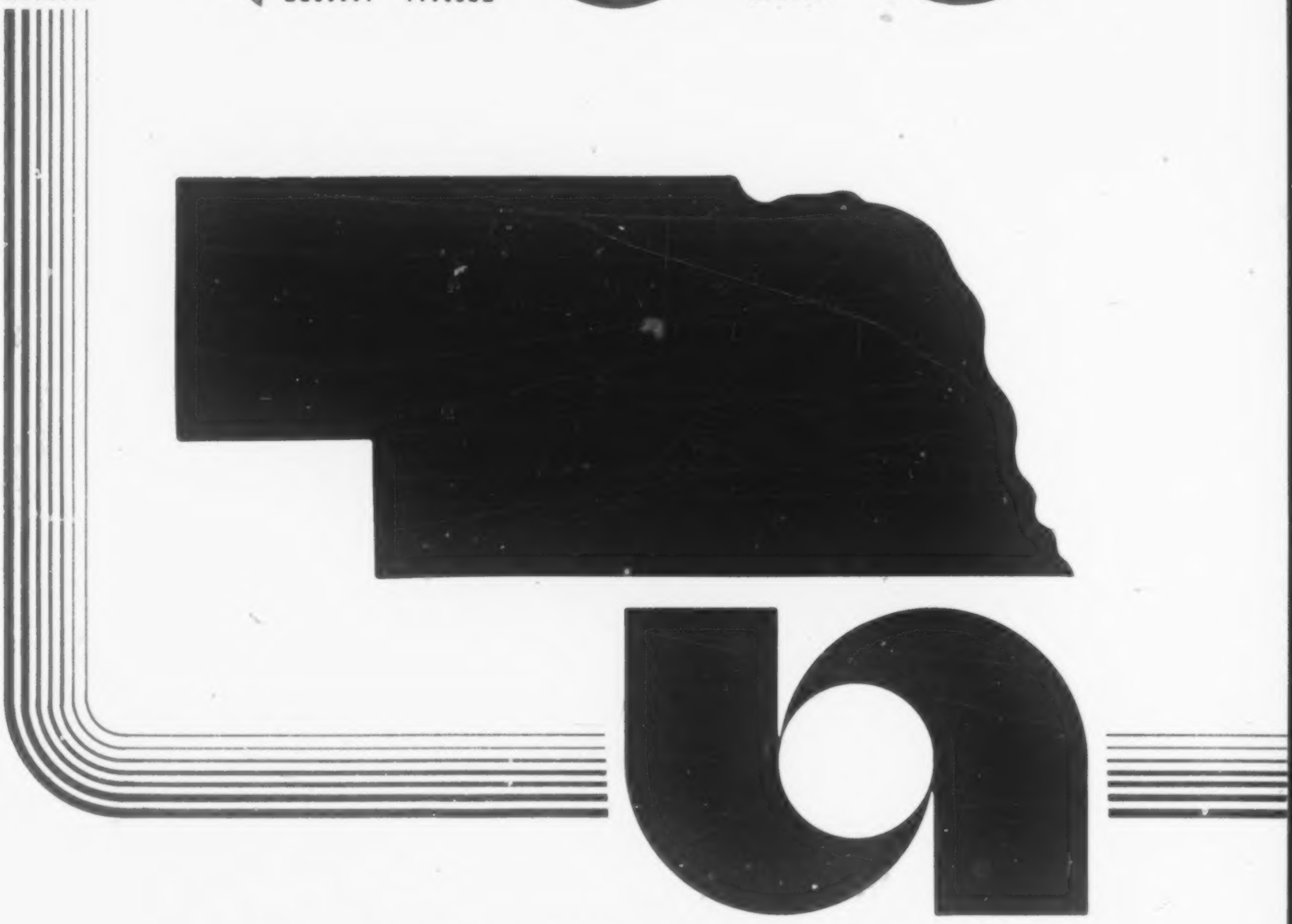
[4] Hospital admittance was significantly related to sex (.010), age (.012), and social status (.003).

[5] The number of admittances to the hospital was significantly related to sex (.003) and social status (.001).

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
6	A Look At Nebraskans' Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $ .75.
7	Social Security and Government Spending: The Elderly Speak Out. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $ .75.
8	Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems. Helen A. Moore. Price: $ .75.
9	Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status. Stephanie L. Shanks and Richard L. Meile. Price: $ .75.
10	Nebraskans' Views on Public Welfare Issues. Carol Moats Tomer and Mary Olsen, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Price: $ .75.
11	The New Religious Right: An Examination of the Value Dislocation Hypothesis. Helen A. Moore and Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $1.00.
12	Risk Factors and Utilization of Physician and Hospital Services. Richard L. Meile and Stephanie L. Shanks. Price: $.75.

NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-83, #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS FOR THE 1983 NASIS

Helen A. Moore
Department of Sociology

Price: $7.50

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS

1983 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the seventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of NASIS83 data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in life quality. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is re-interviewed, whereas each even year a fresh cross-sectional sample is chosen. NASIS83 represents the fourth wave of a panel study begun six years earlier.

As in earlier surveys, NASIS83 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of public agencies.[1]

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[1] See Appendix A for a copy of the Prospectus which details the circumstances under which public agencies participated in the Survey as well as a list of the membership of the NASIS83 Advisory Committee.

Instrument Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and organizations that participate in the survey. These processes are interdependent: the core questions are evaluated by the participating agencies and the agency questions are evaluated by faculty members in the Department of Sociology.

Because 1983 was the fourth wave of a panel survey, the most important criterion in developing the core items was comparability with the earlier panel surveys. Balanced against this was the desire to profit from our experience with past surveys and to improve the usefulness and accuracy of the indicators. The first step in this process was to survey members of the Advisory Committee and the Department of Sociology regarding those questions which were essential to maintain and those which were expendable.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members all submitted questions which they wanted to have included in the survey. Aside from the core questions and some questions from members of the Department of

Sociology, all of those submitting questions were "buyers," i.e., they contributed toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer came in, they were subjected to 20 pre-test interviews conducted by five professional interviewers. The information from these pre-tests was used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set. The pre-tests on individual question-sets and the core items indicated that the total time needed for these items would be close to 40 minutes.

At this stage an interview schedule was roughed out and pre-tested. The pre-tests were completed by five professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers selected a household in the city that did not contain a friend or relative. During the pre-tests, interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording. item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pre-tests, a de-briefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pre-tests indicated that the average interview length was 40 minutes as estimated. As a result of the pre-tests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pre-tests were communicated to individual buyers, some of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pre-test information.

Simultaneously to the pre-testing, copies of the roughed out schedule were circulated among members of the Advisory Committee and all buyers. A unique feature of the NASIS series is that the data needed by many organizations and for many purposes are all gathered on the same population. This means that agencies or scholars whose primary interest is in health may have the benefit of information on alcoholism, on mental health, and on affiliation to increase the value of their data. Thus, each participant in the survey is vitally interested not merely in the inclusion of their own questions, but also in the selection of other participants and the core questions. A meeting was held of all buyers and members of the Advisory Committee to review the study design and the instrument. Questions and comments were solicited and some adjustments made as a result of these. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants.

Schedule Construction

For the most part all respondents in NASIS83 answered the same questions. The alternation of two segments, however, required the preparation of two separate forms of the schedule. The political participation questions were run off on pink paper and the set of recreation questions on blue; each were included in 50 percent of the schedules. The completed schedules were placed in stacks which alternated the two forms and each numbered from 0001 to 2200. Interviewers were instructed to use the schedules in order to ensure that each form was used for a random half of the interviews. A copy of the complete schedule is in Appendix B.

The Sample

Two purposes were at work in providing the sample for NASIS83. First, we wanted to reinterview the panel of respondents already interviewed in 1977, 1979, and 1981, and update it; secondly, we wanted to ensure a sample of 1800 individuals in order to meet our commitments to buyers. Thus the design for **respondent** selection in 1983 was to reinterview all respondents from 1981 plus a selection of 1982 respondents. Respondents from 1982 were to be chosen on two criteria: 1) each respondent from 1982 who was ineligible for inclusion in the 1981 survey (i.e., not yet 18 or not living in the state) was to be included in 1983; 2) additional 1982 respondents were to be chosen in order to bring the total sample up to 1800. Each of these procedures is detailed below.

Re-Interview of the 1981 Respondents. In 1981, 1890 persons completed an interview. Extremely strenouous efforts were made to reach each of these individuals for inclusion in the 1983 survey. The efforts included:

1. One year after the survey each respondent was sent a brief review of the results of the survey.
2. Four weeks prior to the beginning of the 1983 study a letter was sent to each respondent. This letter notified them that an interviewer would be calling them, described the reasons for the re-interview, and gave examples of the kinds of uses their previous responses had been put to, including examples

where the data were used by the legislature and by agency planners as well as for scholarly research. These letters were sent first class with a "forwarding address requested" stamp.

3. Respondents who had moved or changed telephone numbers in the interim were traced. Tracking procedures are described in Appendix C. These efforts were quite successful and, in spite of the fact that a significant number of our respondents had refused to give us their names or addresses, all but 6 of the original 1890 were traced.
4. Each respondent's home was called as many as 30 times to obtain a conclusive response: completed interview, refusal, knowledge of respondent's death, illness, or prolonged absence.
5. A letter was sent to all respondents who refused to be re-interviewed asking that they reconsider. (A copy of this letter and all other correspondence with the respondents is included in Appendix D.) After this they were called again. This procedure resulted in completed interviews in the case of 42 of the initial refusals. It was concluded that any further efforts to reach the continued refusals would be harrassment and no further efforts were made.
6. Finally, personal letters were sent to allay individual anxieties, personal interviews were arranged for a few uneasy about talking on the telephone, and

a few respondents were allowed to complete their schedules by mail.

7. Respondents who had moved out of the state were no longer eligible for inclusion in the survey. Nevertheless, these people were traced and a short schedule was administered which covered their reasons for leaving the state and their migration history.

The results of this procedure are displayed in Table 1. Of the original 1890, successful re-interviews were obtained in 1637 or 86.6 percent of the cases. The non-interviews are broken down into refusals, deaths, migration, and other reasons. The two most important reasons for refusals in 1983 were refusals (6.5 percent) and out-migration (4.1). This panel loss is lower than that generated in the 1981 panel year, indicating that we have stabilized our refusal rates. Gaining the cooperation of the respodents was much easier this year, suggesting that our cards and letters are having some beneficial effects.

Updating the Panel. In order to keep the panel representative of current Nebraskans, new life had to be added to the panel. This included all those people who had become adults (18) after 1980 as well as those who were new migrants to the state. The most efficient way to identify these individuals was through the 1982 NASIS file. While the list of 1982 respondents represented 1982 rather than 1983, they provided the best and most recent list of migrants and new adults. All of the individuals who were identified as 18 or 19 years of age in 1980 were added to the sample as well as all migrants since Spring of 1980.

Raising the Sample to 1800. In order to obtain a sample that was representative and which included at least 1800 cases, it was necessary to make adjustments for refusals.[2] Quota sampling was used for this purpose. A three-dimensional matrix of 1982 respondents was produced in which respondents were classified by sex, residence (farm, rural nonfarm, and urban), and four age groups. The number of respondents to be drawn from each cell was determined by an analysis of the characteristics of refusals at the end of the first seven weeks of interviewing. The actual selection of replacements was done by systematic sampling with a random start within each cell. Through this procedure a total of 289 individuals were selected, resulting in 197 completed interviews.

The total sample for NASIS83 is 1834 persons, representing a combination of three separate procedures drawing respondents from the 1977-81 panel and the 1982 cross-sectional survey. Table 2 presents a simple summary of the actual sample composition and the attrition rates from past panels.

---

[2] Deaths and migration are both "natural" losses reflecting changes in the population to which we want to generalize; thus, these losses were not included in the adjustments.

The Cover Sheet

For each person identified as an eligible respondent a cover sheet was printed. This cover sheet included the respondent´s name, address, and telephone number, instructions for the interviewer, and spaces in which to monitor the progress of the respondent´s interview. A table of random numbers was included in order to select a child from each household in connection with a set of questions requiring a sample of children aged 4-17. Each table designated a particular child, depending upon the number of children in the household. Thus, if the household contained three children, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first child listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third child listed. In this manner, every child had an equal probability of being selected within households with the same number of children. Interviewers were instructed to list eligible children from oldest to youngest so that selection would be consistent.

The other kind of material on the cover sheet was to enable the monitoring of each respondent. This included a mechanism for referring the cover sheet back to the trackers when the respondent was not at that telephone number, a detailed call back record, and space to record reason for non-interview. A copy of the sample cover sheet is included in Appendix B along with the schedule.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and the majority were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS.

A field supervisor, herself an experienced interviewer and supervisor, was employed to handle the day-to-day supervision, training, and scheduling of the interviewers. The field supervisor worked closely with the Study Director in monitoring the progress of the survey and dealing with problems as they would arise.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the Study Director and Interviewer Supervisor met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E) which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed.

Secondly, all interviewers were required to do five practice interviews which were carefully examined by the Study Director for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, etc. (The five interviewers who participated in the pre-tests were not required to participate in this part of the training as they already had substantial experience with the instrument.)

All of the telephoning was done from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln using the state WATS line and the direct free line to Omaha. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln exchanges. The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The Supervisor, Study Director, and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was very carefully edited by the Field Supervisor or the Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immeediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error. In addition, five percent of each interviewer's work was verified by a second call to the respondent by the Field Supervisor.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, keypunching, etc., could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer I.D. was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for keypunching. This was done directly from the schedule as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Eleven IBM cards of data were keypunched during this step. Every interview was also punched a second time on the verifier. Verification is done to greatly reduce the chance of keypunching errors. As these steps were completed, the completion date was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be keypunched directly from the schedule was first processed through a coding procedure (described below) and the additional three cards of data were keypunched and verified.

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first page of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. This will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured; the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

Coding

Those items that could not be punched directly from the interview schedule were subjected to a coding process. This involved answers to open-ended questions, coding of geographical information, and assignment of occupational codes and prestige rankings. Coding was done by experienced Bureau staff. Appendix G contains the coding instructions used, the forms on which the inductive classifications were recorded, and the procedures for assignment of geographical codes. Also found in this appendix are the actual code values assigned for the core questions.

Data Automation and Cleaning

Keypunching the information collected on the interview schedule permits manipulation of the data by computer. The fourteen cards of information for each case were moved to computer disc storage for pre-processing and data cleaning. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences X (SPSSX) was the computer software package used to process and document this data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appears to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which an answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected using this procedure. This does not mean that all such errors were located. Some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

A second major step in establishing the basic data file in SPSS format was differentiating between the different types of schedules. Procedures were established for identifying two differing forms of the instrument.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSSX archive file containing over 1000 variables. A list of all variables in the archive file and the names used by the SPSSX program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSSX program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 1834 usable interviews was obtained. The total number of persons eligible for inclusion in this sample was 2,179, 1890 from 1977-81, and 289 from 1982. Of these, 1834 or 84.2% resulted in a successful re-interview. For the total number, a breakdown of the eligible sample by type of response is given in Table 3. This shows that sample attrition is primarily due to persons refusing to be interviewed (7.5 percent) and persons moving from the state (4.3 percent).

Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the 1983 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with 1980 data from the U. S. Census. The geographical representation of the sample is compared to actual Census counts of the population in six standard regions of the state. (See Figure 1 for a description of the regions.) In making this comparison, it is necessary to take into account that NASIS respondents are intended to represent only the population 19 and over while all ages are included in the Census counts. To adjust for this difference, each respondent in NASIS was multiplied by the total number of persons in their household. The resulting regional comparisons are presented in Table 4. Inspection of this table shows that all regions are extremely close to the population estimate and none differs more than would be expected by chance using the 95 percent confidence intervals: the distributions differ by less than two percentage points in each region.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population.

Comparisons of the NASIS83 panel with the 1980 Census Data reveal that the sample underrepresents both men and the under 30 population. This is a common failing of survey research -- these are the same groups the Census is apt to miss. While the underrepresentation of males is almost entirely a function of their higher refusal rates, the underrepresentation of young people represents a design problem with a panel study. Each panel year we lose 120-150 people to migration and add back only 30-40 individuals identified as new migrants to Nebraska. As migrants are disproportionately young, this is a major cause of the loss of young people. In future panel surveys, this will be taken into consideration when drawing replacements to the panel.

In the NASIS sample only 41 percent of the respondents were male compared to a projected figure of 48 percent in the adult population. This underrepresentation of males is common for surveys of this type and has been corrected by using a sex factor in the weighting process.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1983 data archive. The weight named HWATE is to be employed when the user is interested in characteristics of households in Nebraska. (HWATE is set at 1.0 and produces an unweighted distribution of the respondents.) When HWATE is used, the sample can be interpreted as representative of households in the state.

A second weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 19 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would only have one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 19 population. If a sample of households is required, however, it can be achieved by using HWATE.

Estimates of Sampling Error

The NASIS83 sample is a panel composed of respondents selected in 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982. These original samples were random samples of all households with telephones, selected by RDD sampling techniques. Consequently, the 1983 panel can also be treated as a simple random sample and estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. For easy reference Table 6 presents already computed sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.96 \quad pq/N$.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 7. The total cost of fielding the survey was $41,232. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the Bureau Director or that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also not included.

TABLE 1.

RESPONSE RATES FOR 1981 PANEL

		Number	Percent
Reinterviewed		1637	86.6
Refused		123	6.5
Straight Refusal	81		
Too Old or Ill	42		
Partially Complete	0		
Left State		77	4.1
Deceased		46	2.4
Untraceable		6	0.3
Other		1	0.1
		1890	100.0

TABLE 2.

SOURCE OF 1983 SAMPLE

	PANEL YEAR			
Source of Sample	1977	1979	1981	1983
1977	1867	1515	1188	1052
1978	----	367	273	239
1980	----	----	429	346
1982	----	----	----	197
TOTAL N	1867	1882	1890	1834
% of Original 1977 Sample	100.0	81.1	63.6	56.3
% of Previous Panel Reinterviewed		81.1	77.9	86.6

TABLE 3.

NASIS83 SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

	Number	Percent
Interviewed	1834	84.2
Refused		
Straight Refusal	113	5.2
Too Old or Ill	49	2.2
Partially Complete	2	0.1
Left State	94	4.3
Deceased	46	2.1
Untraceable	17	0.8
Other	24	1.1
	2179	100.0

TABLE 4.

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF 1983 SAMPLE BY REGION*

	Census or Provisional Estimate	NASIS83
Panhandle	6	6
Southwest	9	9
South Central	13	14
North	14	12
Omaha Area	34	34
Southeast	24	25

TABLE 5.

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE BY AGE AND SEX*

	1980 Census	NASIS-83
Age:		
Under 35	38	31
35 - 49	22	28
50 - 64	20	23
65 +	19	18
Sex:		
Male	48	48 (41)**
Female	52	52 (59)**

*All figures for the NASIS sample have been weighted using PWATE. This weight adjusts the figures for the numbers of adults in household and also includes a correction for the sex distribution.

**Sex distribution before correction for sex distribution included.

TABLE 6.

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE (Expressed in Percentages).*

Reported Percentages	Full Sample N=1834	75% Sample N=1376	50% Sample N= 917	25% Sample N= 458	10% Sample N= 183
50	2.26	2.63	3.21	4.56	7.21
30 or 70	2.09	2.41	2.95	4.17	6.59
20 or 80	1.83	2.11	2.58	3.74	4.33
10 or 90	1.38	1.57	1.94	3.74	4.33
5 or 95	.99	1.15	1.40	1.98	3.15

*For most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the value estimate lies within a range equal to the reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table.

TABLE 7.

COST OF THE SURVEY

Secretarial-Typing	$ 766.09
Coding-Clerical	7,225.47
Keypunching	3,657.28
Programming	4,329.50
Office Supplies and Postage	714.22
Interviewers	16,002.48
Field Supervision	1,316.47
Telephone	7,894.00
	$41,232.00

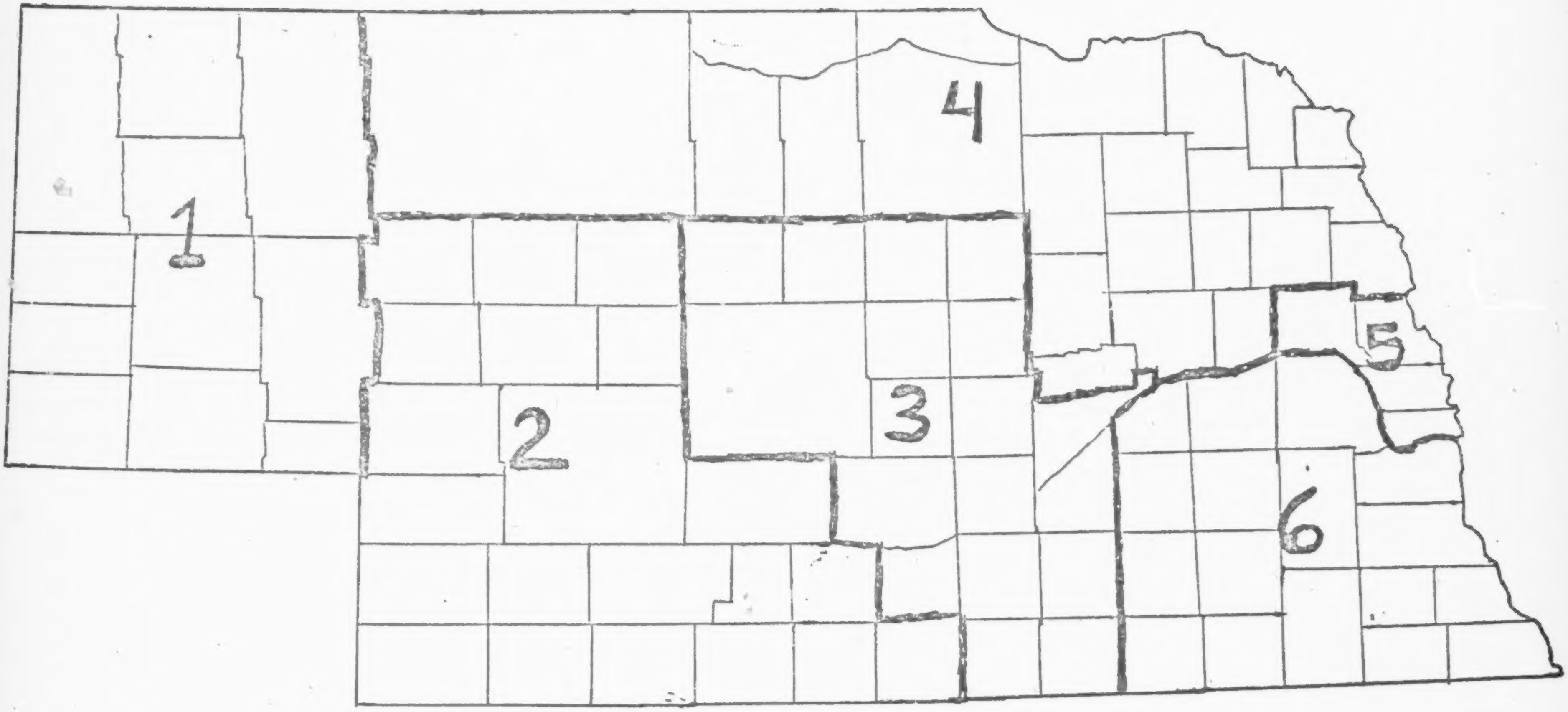

Figure 1: Areas of State Used for Comparison Purposes

APPENDIX A

PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

Prospectus 1983

Bureau of Sociological Research
Sociology Department
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
402-472-3672

Helen A. Moore, Bureau Director

David R. Johnson, Study Consultant

Alan Booth, Coordinator of External Relations

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. Others buy special memberships that entitle them to inexpensive access to that data. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops and serves: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project, and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or special memberships.

- State of Nebraska
  - *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
  - *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
  - *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
  - Nebraska Commission on Aging
  - *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
  - *Nebraska Department of Economic Development
  - *Nebraska Department of Energy
  - *Nebraska Department of HealthO
  - *Department of Public Institutions
  - *Department of Public Welfare
  - *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
  - Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
  - Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
  - *Planning and Research, State Department of Education
- University of Nebraska
  - *Actuarial Sciences Department, Lincoln
  - Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
  - Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
  - *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
  - *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
  - Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
  - *Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
  - *Gerontology Program, Omaha
  - NETV
  - *Health Education, Lincoln
  - Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
  - Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
  - *Political Science Department, Lincoln
  - *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
  - *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting on non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and not a sample of households. However, household information is obtained and individuals in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is random digit dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling techniques (Johnson, 1977, Johnson and White, 1978) demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results comparable to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research during February-April of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample will consist of 1800 respondents. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ±12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components--The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been re-contacted every two years (1979, 1981) and will be re-contacted until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On even years, the sample will be a simple cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing procedures. As 1983 is an odd year, the panel initiated in 1977 and supplemented in 1979 and 1981 will be re-interviewed. Persons interviewed in the 1982 trend survey will be used to supplement the panel study: All individuals identified in 1982 who have just turned 18, have just been released from institutions or who have just moved to the state will automatically become permanent members of the panel. In addition, quota procedures will be used to replace persons leaving the panel because of nonresponse. Such supplementation procedures keep the panel segment representative of the population from year to year and prevent the dating and aging of panels common to other designs. Experience with the panel in 1979 and 1981 indicates that this design provides a representative sample of the current population along with the capacity to monitor change.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $25.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape. Users may wish to take advantage of buyer workshops which provide basic information needed to use NASIS data. Enrollment fee is $50.00. The information provided in the workshop is available from programmers but the individual instruction is more costly.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,000 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00.

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is utilized as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey" which may be obtained by writing Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available to date are listed on the last pages of the Prospectus. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact the Study Director. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

REPORTS FROM EARLIER SURVEYS

NASIS 77 # 1 Nebraska, The Good Life: A Comparison of the State and the Nation. Alan Booth. Price: $.50.

2 Who Enjoys the Good Life in Nebraska? Determinants of Perceived Quality of Life. David R. Johnson. Price: $.50.

3 Fertility in Nebraska: Current Trends and Prospects. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.

4 Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment. Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $.50.

5 Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1977 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $5.00.

6 The Quality of Life of Nebraska's Elderly--A Paradox. Alan Booth. Price: $.50.

7 Marriage and Divorce in Nebraska. Lynn K. White. Price: $.75.

8 Tax Supported Income Supplements and Nebraska's Poor. Alan Booth. Price: $.50.

9 The Religious Situation in Nebraska, 1977. Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $.50.

#10 Ethnic Identification in Nebraska. Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $.50.

NASIS 78 # 1 More for Less: Nebraskans and State Government Programs. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $.50.

2 Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part I, Information. Susan Welch and John Comer. Price: $.50.

3 Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1978 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $5.00.

4 Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part II, Evaluation. John Comer and Susan Welch. Price: $.50.

5 Rural-Urban Differences in Nebraska: Debunking a Myth. Lynn K. White and Alan Booth. Price: $.50.

6 The State of the State in 1978: A Report from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Alan Booth and David R. Johnson. Price: $.75.

7 Nebraskans on the Move. Lynn K. White. Price: $.75.

8 Nebraska's Ethnic Heritage. J. Allen Williams, Jr. Price: $1.00.

9 Congressional District and Planning Region Databook for the State of Nebraska. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.

#10 Nebraska's Crime Victims. Steve Williams and Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.

#11 Fun and Games: Nebraskans and the Great Outdoors. Alan Booth and Kathleen Foote. Price: $.75.

NASIS 79

1 Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $ 7.50.

2 Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.

3 Nebraska's Children - Learning to Work. Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $ .75.

4 Nebraskans' Evaluation of their State Government. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.

5 Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part I. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.

$ 6 Energy: Voluntary Household Conservation in Nebraska. Lynn K. White and Nikolai Rudakov. Price: $ 1.00.

7 Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part II. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.

8 Nebraskans and Thier Mental Health. Peter G. Beeson and Alan Booth. Price: $ 1.00.

9 Nebraska's Multiple Melting Pot. Hugh P. Whitt and J. Allen Williams, Jr. Price: $ 1.00.

#10 Employed Wives and Marital Adjustment. J. Allen Williams, Jr. and Alan Booth. Price: $ 1.00.

#11 In Sickness and In Health. M. David Sallee and Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1980 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1.	Designs. Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1980 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2.	Status of Women in Nebraska. Susan Welch and Alan Booth Price: $1.00.
3.	Congressional District and Planning Region Databook for the State of Nebraska. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.50.
4.	Nebraskans and Their Local Government. Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.
5.	Migration in Nebraska: Movers and Stayers 1977-79. Lynn K. White. Price: $ .75.
6.	Nebraskans and Their University. David Brinkerhoff and Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.
7.	Nebraskans and Educational Pluralism. Helen Moore. Price: $1.00.
8.	Nebraskans and State Water Policy: An Update. Susan Welch. Price: $ .75.
9.	Food for Thought: Nebraskans Views on the Food Tax and Other State and Local Taxes. Susan Welch. Price: $ .75.
10.	Nebraskans View the Recession. Alan Booth and Lynn K. White. Price: $ .75.
11.	The Good Life: Smaller Is Better. Laurie Eells. Price: $.75.
12.	Public Opinion and the Public Schools. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.

NASIS 81

1 Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White, Price: $7.50.

2 Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.

3 The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits." Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $1.00.

4 Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: $1.50.

5 Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.

6 Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.

7 The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: $1.50.

8 Independence and Institutions: Living Situations for Mentally Handicapped Citizens in Nebraska. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.

9 Juvenile Offenders: Public Attitudes Toward Appropriate Placements. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.

#10 Three-Wave Panel: 1977 - 1979 - 1981. Helen A. Moore. Not Available for Public Distribution.

#11 Nebraska and the State Ombudsman. Robert D. Miewald and John C. Comer. Price: $1.00.

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

# OF KIDS	CHILD	# OF KIDS	CHILD
1	1	4	1
2	2	5	4
3	1	6	5

ID NUMBER: 1982-

****

* NASIS COVER SHEET ****

**** PANEL STUDY--1983 ****

****

INTERVIEWER

PLEASE SIGN HERE:

OLD ADDRESS UUUUU NEW ADDRESS

1. RESPONDENT:

PHONE: (UUU) - NEW PHONE:

2. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE:

MAY I SPEAK TO (RESPONDENT)?

IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ASK:

DOES (RESPONDENT) LIVE AT THIS NUMBER?

☐ YES. FILL OUT CALL BACK FORM AND SET ASIDE.

☐ NO. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER. IF YOU HAVE, TURN TO THE TRACKING SHEET AND TRY TO DISCOVER IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER LIVED AT THIS NUMBER AND WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED.

3. WHEN RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, READ:

I'M ________________________, AN INTERVIEWER FROM THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. YOU MAY REMEMBER, WE INTERVIEWED YOU A YEAR OR TWO AGO ABOUT YOUR OPINIONS SO WE COULD FIND OUT MORE ABOUT HOW NEBRASKANS THINK, FEEL, AND LIVE. JUST LAST MONTH WE SENT YOU SOME RESULTS OF THAT SURVEY AND ASKED IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING SOME QUESTIONS?

4. CALL BACK RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6*					
7*					

*GIVE REASON IF MORE THAN FIVE CALLS.

CALL BACK RECORD CONTINUED

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

5. TRACKING INFORMATION

☐ SAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AS PREVIOUSLY.

☐ OTHER. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

6. NONINTERVIEW INFORMATION

☐ REFUSAL BY THE RESPONDENT. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT FIND RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALL BACKS. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT LOCATE RESPONDENT. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

☐ DECEASED.

☐ OTHER. SPECIFY BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW:

____

____

____

____

____

____

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS-1983
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:	
TYPE: 02 11 - 12	INTERVIEWER NAME & NUMBER. 13 - 14 - 15

1. WRITE I.D. NUMBER FROM COVER SHEET HERE
   16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)
   22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED (Including Interviewer Ratings at End)
   26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES
   30 31 32

5. DAY INTERVIEW COMPLETED Month / Day
   33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED 37
   - M..... 1
   - Tu.... 2
   - Wed... 3
   - Th.... 4
   - F..... 5
   - Sat... 6
   - Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

    A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

    B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

    C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0, High School = 1, Associate or Junior College = 2, Bachelor's = 3, Master's = 4, Doctorate = 5, DK = 8, REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY. DETERMINE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 4 to 17 IN THE HOUSEHOLD FROM THE SUMMARY TABLE AND REFER TO THE CHILD SELECTION TABLE TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CHILD.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.)
(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

	Relation to P.I.E.							Marital Status								Status in Survey			
RESIDENT	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Married, Living Apart	Years of Schooling	Highest Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other
1.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4 (38-46
2.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4 (47-55
3.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4 (56-6
4.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (72)	1	2	3	4 (65-
5.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (18)	1	2	3	CAR 4 (11-
6.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (27)	1	2	3	4 (20-
7.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (36)	1	2	3	4 (29-
8.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4 (38-
9.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4 (47-
10.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	6	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4 (56-

7. How satisfied are you with (NAME OF CITY/TOWN/COUNTY) as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	1	
Satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	
Dissatisfied	4	
Very dissatisfied	5	65
DK.	8	
REF	9	

A. Now I have some questions about your neighborhood. First, thinking about the kinds of things you would like to have near where you live--places you go fairly often--how convenient would you say your location is? Is it very convenient, convenient enough, not very convenient, or not convenient at all?

Very convenient	1	
Convenient enough	2	
Not very convenient	3	
Not convenient at all	4	66
DK.	8	
REF	9	

B. What about the condition of the houses in the neighborhood? Overall, would you say that they are very well kept up, fairly well, not very well, or not kept up at all?

Very well	1	
Fairly well	2	
Not very well	3	
Not kept up at all	4	67
DK.	8	
REF	9	

C. How do you feel about the quality of the public schools that the children in your neighborhood go to? Would you say it is very good, fairly good, neither good nor bad, not very good, or not good at all?

Very good	1	
Fairly good	2	
Neither good nor bad	3	
Not very good	4	
Not good at all	5	68
DK.	8	
REF	9	

D. Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?

Like very much	1	
Like somewhat	2	
Neither like nor dislike	3	
Dislike somewhat	4	
Dislike very much	5	69
DK.	8	
REF	9	

7. E. All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

Safer from crime.	1	
About as safe	2	
Not as safe	3	
Did not live in this community two years ago.	4	70
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

8. Are you still living in the same residence you were two years ago?

SKIP TO Q. 9. ——— Yes	1	
No.	2	71
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGING AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES. .	__ __	72
DK. . . .	98	73
REF . . .	99	

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

CARD 3:

Lack of space or privacy. . .	__	11
Like to be closer to services	__	12
Like to own a house	__	13
Involuntary move.	__	14
Change in family status . . .	__	15
Fear for family or property safety.	__	16
Want to be closer to work . .	__	17
Want to be closer to kin. . .	__	18
Job opportunity or transfer .	__	19
Other (Specify)	__	20
________________		
DK. . . .	__	
REF . . .	__	

SPECIFY: ← Involuntary move

____

____

____

9. Do you live on a farm or ranch, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

Farm/Ranch.	1	
Open country, but not a farm.	2	
Town or City.	3	21
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

A. Do you (or your spouse) work in a city of 2500 or more?

Yes	1	
No.	2	
DK. . . .	8	22
REF . . .	9	

10. Is someone in your household actively farming or ranching this year?

Yes	1	
No.	2	23
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

11. Do you think you will be moving within the next two years?

	Probably move	1	
	Definitely move	2	
	Uncertain	3	
	Probably not move	4	
SKIP TO Q. 12.	Definitely not move	5	24
	DK. . . .	8	
	REF . . .	9	

A. Where are you thinking of moving?

____

DK. . .9998
REF . .9999

12. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you renting or buying?

Own	1	
Buying.	2	
Renting	3	
Other	4	25
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

13. How many years have you been living in this same residence?

NUMBER.	__ __	26
DK. . .	98	27
REF . .	99	

14. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

SKIP TO Q. 14.B.
Working full-time (35 hours or more) 01
Working part-time (1-34 hours) 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work 04
Retired. 05
In School. 06 28
Keeping House. 07
Other (Specify)______________________________. 08 29
DK. . . . 98
REF . . . 99

IF UNEMPLOYED, LAID OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Did you ever work for as long as one year?

Yes 1
SKIP TO Q. 15. No. 2
DK. . . . 8 30
REF . . . 9

B. What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK ONLY IF R. CURRENTLY HAS A JOB. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 15.

C. How long have you worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS. . . . . ___ ___ ___ 31
DK. . . 998 32
REF . . 999 33

D. On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work *you* do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied. 1
Moderately satisfied. 2
A little dissatisfied 3
Very dissatisfied 4 34
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

ASK ONLY IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 16.

15. Last week, was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

SKIP TO Q. 15.B.	Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
	Working part-time (1-34 hours)	02	
	With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03	
	Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
	Retired.	05	
	In School.	06	35
	Keeping House.	07	
	Other (Specify)________________________________ .	08	36
	DK. . . .	98	
	REF . . .	99	

IF R.'S SPOUSE IS UNEMPLOYED, LAID OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Did (he/she) ever work for as long as one year?

	Yes	1	
SKIP TO Q. 16.	No.	2	37
	DK. . . .	8	
	REF . . .	9	

B. What kind of work does (did) (he/she) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK ONLY IF SPOUSE CURRENTLY WORKING FULL-TIME. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 16.

C. How long has (he/she) worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS.	___ ___ ___	38
DK. . . .	998	39
REF . . .	999	40

ASK ONLY IF CURRENTLY WORKING IN Q. 14. IF HOUSEWIFE OR RETIRED, BEGIN AT QUESTION 21. IF STUDENT OR IF UNEMPLOYED, SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

16. If you had it to do all over again, would you take the same job you have now? Would you decide without hesitation to take the same job, have some second thoughts, or decide definitely not to take the job?

Decide without hesitation to take same job 1
Have some second thoughts. 2
Decide definitely not to take the job. 3 41
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

17. How well does your job measure up to what you expected? Would you say very well, somewhat or not at all?

Measures up very well 1
Somewhat measures up. 2
Does not measure up at all. . 3 42
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

18. If a good friend of yours was considering a job like yours working for your employer, what would you say to them? (DO NOT PROBE, BUT CODE AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE.)

Advise against it 1
Have doubts about recommending it. 2
Strongly recommend it 3 43
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

19. Jobs vary in how much they require people to work fast and hard. Please indicate how often each of the following statements is true of your job. Does it happen very often, fairly often, sometimes, or never?

	Very Often	Fairly Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	REF	
A. How often does your job require you to work very fast?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	44
B. How often does your job require you to work very hard physically?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	45
C. How often does your job require you to work very hard mentally?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	46
D. How often does your job leave you with little time to get everything done?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	47

IF "NEVER" TO Q. 19.A. AND 19.B., SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

20. When you have to work very fast or very hard, would you say this is mainly because: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

You expect a lot from yourself . . . . ___ 48
The company, supervisors, or production schedules require a lot from you. . . . . ___ 49
You have to keep up with the machines or people you work with. . . . . ___ 50
Other people depend on you getting your work done. . . . . . ___ 51
(NEVER HAVE TO WORK VERY FAST OR VERY HARD). . . . . ___ 52
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

ASK ONLY OF HOUSEWIVES/RETIREES. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

21. All in all, how satisfied are you with being (retired/a housewife)? Would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied. 1
Moderately satisfied. 2
A little dissatisfied 3
Very dissatisfied 4 53
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

22. You might not have thought very much about it, but if you had it to do all over again, would you (be a housewife/be retired)? Would you decide without hesitation to (be retired/be a housewife), have second thoughts, or would you decide definitely not to (be retired/be a housewife)?

Decide without hesitation to (be retired/be a housewife) . . 1
Would have some second thoughts. 2
Definitely not (be retired/be a housewife) 3 54
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

23. How well does (the life of a retiree/the job of a "housewife") measure up to what you expected? Does it measure up very well, measure up somewhat, or does it not measure up at all?

Measures up very well 1
Somewhat measures up. 2
Does not measure up at all. . 3 55
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

ASK OF WOMEN ONLY. FOR MEN, SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

24. If a good friend of yours was considering staying at home and being a housewife, what would you say to them? (DO NOT PROBE, BUT CODE AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE.)

Advise against it. 1
Have some doubts about recommending it 2
Strongly recommend it. 3 56
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

25. Housework varies a great deal in how fast and how hard people work. Please indicate how often each of the following statements is true of housework for you. Does it happen very often, fairly often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

		Very Often	Fairly Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	REF	
A.	How often does your housework require you to work very fast?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	57
B.	How often does your housework require you to work very hard physically?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	58
C.	How often does your housework require you to work very hard mentally?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	59
D.	How often does your housework leave you very little time to get everything done?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	60

26. How many hours per week do you spend on household chores (e.g., laundry, dish washing, shopping, etc., excluding child care)?

NUMBER OF HOURS	__ __ __	61
DK. . . .	998	62
REF . . .	999	63

IF "NEVER" TO QUESTION 25.A. AND 25.B., SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

27. When you have to work very hard or very fast, would you say it is mainly because: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

You expect a lot from yourself	__	64
Because your spouse/family require a lot from you.	__	65
Because you have to keep up with daily chores.	__	66
Because of unusual events (holidays, parties, company) . . .	__	67
(NEVER HAVE TO WORK VERY FAST OR VERY HARD).	__	68
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

28. **Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?**

Very happy. 1
Pretty happy. . . . 2
Not too happy . . . 3 69
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

29. Compared with American families in general, would you say your family income is far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average? (PROBE: JUST YOUR BEST GUESS.)

Far below average . 1
Below average . . . 2
Average 3
Above average . . . 4
Far above average . 5 70
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

30. What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

Better. 1
Same. 2
Worse 3 71
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

31. Assuming some arrangement could be made to care for the children, are you in favor of mothers working outside the home if they want to, even if their husbands make enough to support the family?

Yes 1
No. 2 72
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

32. Do you agree that even though a wife works outside the home, the husband should be the main breadwinner and the wife should have the primary responsibility for running the household?

Yes 1
No. 2 73
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

33. In general, how satisfied are you with the ways you're spending your life these days? Are you completely satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not very satisfied?

Completely satisfied. 1
Somewhat satisfied. 2
Not very satisfied. 3 74
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

34. How many children have you ever had? Please count all of those you have had, whether they are living with you or not.

NUMBER.	__ __	75 76
DK. . . .	98	
REF . . .	99	

Now we want to ask you a few questions about your marital history.

35. How many times have you been married?

Once.	1	
Twice	2	
Three times	3	
Four or more times.	4	
SKIP TO Q. 39. Never	5	77
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

A. What was your age when you last married?

AGE	__ __	78 79
DK. . . .	98	
REF . . .	99	

ASK ONLY IF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING WITH SPOUSE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 39.

36. Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy.	1	
Pretty happy. . . .	2	
Not too happy . . .	3	80
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

37. How do you feel about the way you can confide in your (husband/wife) and discuss anything that comes up? Do you feel that communication is very good, okay, or not so good?

CARD 4:

Very good	1	
Okay.	2	
Not so good	3	11
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

38. A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT MARRIAGE.)

Yes	1	
No.	2	12
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

39. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Protestant.	1	
Catholic.	2	
Jewish.	3	
None.	4	
Other (Specify Religion and/ or Denomination).	5	13
______________________		
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

40. What specific denomination is that, if any?

Baptist	01	
Methodist	02	
Lutheran.	03	
Presbyterian.	04	
Episcopalian.	05	
Church of Christ.	06	
Evangelical Free Church . . .	07	
Congregational.	08	14
Christian (Disciples of Christ)	09	15
United Church of Christ . . .	10	
First Christian	11	
Assembly of God	12	
No Denomination/None.	13	
Other (Specify)	14	
______________________		
DK. . . .	98	
REF . . .	99	

41. Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

Yes	1	
No.	2	16
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

42. Some people are members of different kinds of groups, while others are not members of any. I am going to read examples of the types of groups we are interested in and I want you to tell me if you belong to any groups like these:

A. Do you belong to any Church-Related Groups, such as Board or Standing Committee, Men's or Women's Groups, Voluntary Service such as choir or usher?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

B. Do you belong to any Job-Related Assocations, such as Farmers Organizations, Labor Unions, or Business or Professional Associations?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

C. Do you belong to any Recreational Group, such as Bowling League, Women's Club, Card Club, Golf Club, or Curling Club?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

D. Do you belong to any Fraternal-Service Organizations, such as Masons or Eastern Star, Service Clubs (such as Lions or Rotary), or Hospital Auxiliary?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

E. Do you belong to any Civic-Political Groups, such as Parent Teachers Association (PTA), or Citizens Groups?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

F. Do you belong to any other organizations, such as Adult Leader of a youth program (Boy Scouts, Girl Guides), Veterans Organizations, or Salvation Army?

(GET INFORMATION ON GROUP(S) NAMED.)

42. FOR EACH ORGANIZATION LISTED:

1. Type of Organization.
2. How long have you been a member of this organization? (RECORD NUMBER OF YEARS: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, CODE 01)
3. Do you now or have you ever held an office or service as a committee chairperson in this organization? (CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)
4. How many hours a month (including meetings) do you spend on activities related to this organization? (ENTER NUMBER OF HOURS.)
5. Does (THIS ORGANIZATION) meet in your town regularly? (CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)
6. Approximately how many people are members of (THIS ORGANIZATION)? (INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS OR LOCAL AFFILIATE SIZE.)

	(1) TYPE	(2) YEARS	(3) OFFICE	(4) HOURS	(5) LOCAL	(6) SIZE
1. ______________	___ (17)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (23)	__ __ __ __ (27)
2. ______________	___ (28)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (34)	__ __ __ __ (38)
3. ______________	___ (39)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (45)	__ __ __ __ (49)
4. ______________	___ (50)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (56)	__ __ __ __ (60)
5. ______________	___ (61)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (67)	__ __ __ __ (71)
6. ______________ CARD 5:	___ (11)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (17)	__ __ __ __ (21)
7. ______________	___ (22)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (28)	__ __ __ __ (32)
8. ______________	___ (33)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (39)	__ __ __ __ (43)
9. ______________	___ (44)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (50)	__ __ __ __ (54)
10. ______________	___ (55)	__ __	____	__ __	___ (61)	__ __ __ __ (65)

43. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

GO TO Q. 43.A.	Republican.	1	
	Democrat.	2	
SKIP TO Q. 43.B.	Independent	3	
	No Preference . . .	4	
	Other (Specify) . .	5	66
SKIP TO Q. 44.	DK. . . .	8	
	REF . . .	9	

A. Would you call yourself a strong (Republican/Democrat) or not a very strong (Republican/Democrat)?

Strong.	1	
Not very strong . .	2	67
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO QUESTION 44.

B. On the whole, would you say you are closer to the Republican or Democratic party, or neither one?

Republican.	1	
Democratic.	2	
Neither	3	68
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

44. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all.

A. Have you voted in the last two years?

Yes	1	
No.	2	69
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

B. Have you written a letter to the editor or joined a community organization or worked in a political campaign in the last two years?

Yes	1	
No.	2	70
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

(QUESTIONS 45 THROUGH 50 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(Card 5, Cols.71-78;Card 6,Cols. 11-43)

45. "Liberal" and "conservative" are terms often used to describe people's beliefs about politics and government. In general, do you see yourself politically as very liberal, liberal, middle-of-the-road, conservative, very conservative, or other?

Very liberal.	1	
Liberal	2	
Middle-of-the-road.	3	
Conservative.	4	
Very conservative	5	
Other	6	71
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

46. In last November's election, did you vote for Thone or Kerrey or were you not able to vote?

Thone	1	
Kerrey.	2	
Other	3	
Did not vote. . . .	4	72
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

47. We are faced with many problems in the state, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems and, for each one, I'd like you to tell me whether you think the Nebraska government, the national government, and the local government should be doing more to solve the problem, less, or is doing about the right amount (1 = MORE; 2 = LESS; 3= SAME: 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

	STATE	NATIONAL	LOCAL (City/County)	
Energy resources	____	____	____	73-75
Crime prevention	____	____	____	76-78
Education	____	____	____	CARD 6: 11-13
Water resources	____	____	____	14-16
Problems of the poor and unemployed	____	____	____	17-19
Conditions of the elderly	____	____	____	20-22
Farm problems	____	____	____	23-25
Health care	____	____	____	26-28

If you do think that more should be done, it is likely that more funds will be needed.

48. IF ANSWERED "DO MORE" FOR ANY PROBLEM FOR STATE GOVERNMENT, ASK:

How should state government pay for doing more in the area(s) of (NAME AREAS FROM Q.47):

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
a. Increase state sales or income tax	1	2	8	9	29
b. Practice greater efficiencies in state government programs	1	2	8	9	30
c. Do less in other state programs	1	2	8	9	31
d. Increase aid from federal government	1	2	8	9	32

49. IF ANSWERED "DO MORE" FOR ANY PROBLEM FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, ASK:

How should the national government pay for doing more in the area(s) of (NAME AREAS FROM Q.47):

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
a. Increase taxes	1	2	8	9	33
b. Practice greater efficiencies in national government programs	1	2	8	9	34
c. Spend less on military and defense	1	2	8	9	35
d. Spend less on other national programs	1	2	8	9	36

50. IF ANSWERED "DO MORE" FOR ANY PROBLEM FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ASK:

How should local government pay for doing more in the area(s) of (NAME AREAS FROM Q.47):

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
a. Increase sales tax	1	2	8	9	37
b. Increase local property tax	1	2	8	9	38
c. Increase state aid to local government	1	2	8	9	39
d. Increase federal aid to local government	1	2	8	9	40
e. Practice greater efficiencies in local government programs	1	2	8	9	41
f. Do less in other local programs	1	2	8	9	42
g. Increase fees for services (user fees, licenses, etc.)	1	2	8	9	43

51. I'm going to ask you some questions now about our physical environment and natural resources. For each one, I would like you to tell me whether you think this is a serious problem in Nebraska, a moderate problem, or not a problem in Nebraska. IF NOT A PROBLEM, ASK: Do you think this will be a problem in twenty years?

	Serious Problem	Moderate Problem	Not A Problem	DK	REF	In 20 Years? YES	NO	DK	REF	CARD 6:
A. Air pollution?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	44-45
B. Water shortages?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	46-47
C. Water pollution?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	48-49
D. Nuclear waste and contamination?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	50-51
E. Availability of electricity, natural gas, or gasoline?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	52-53
F. Soil quality, erosion, or deterioration in soil quality?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	54-55

Now I would like to ask you some questions about energy conservation.

52. This winter (1982-83), what setting do you generally keep your thermostat on during THE DAY when you are home?

RECORD DEGREES. . . . . . .__ __ 56
Only used wood-burning stove. 97 57
NO THERMOSTAT/DOESN'T WORK/DK 98
REF . . 99

53. What setting do you generally keep your thermostat on during THE NIGHT?

RECORD DEGREES. . . . . . .__ __ 58
Only used wood-burning stove. 97 59
NO THERMOSTAT/DOESN'T WORK/DK 98
REF . . 99

54. What is the thermostat generally set at when nobody is home? (not vacation)

RECORD DEGREES. . . . . . .__ __ 60
Only used wood-burning stove. 97 61
NO THERMOSTAT/DOESN'T WORK/DK 98
REF . . 99

55. Last summer, what temperature was your air conditioning usually set at?

RECORD DEGREES. . . . . . .__ __ 62
No air conditioning 95 63
Don't use air conditioning. 96
NO THERMOSTAT/DOESN'T WORK/DK 98
REF . . 99

56. As I read the following list, would you tell me if you have taken any of the following actions in order to reduce your home energy consumption? We are concerned only with the actions taken in 1982. (DO NOT USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES, BUT CODE RESPONSES AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE INTO THESE CATEGORIES.)

Yes	1
No.	2
No, Installed Previously.	3
No, It Is Impossible.	4
No, Not Economically Feasible	5
No, We Rent	6
DK.	8
REF	9

Did you --

a.	Caulk or put weatherstripping around doors and windows (LAST YEAR ONLY).	___	64
b.	Install storm windows? (FOR FIRST TIME LAST YEAR)	___	65
c.	Install storm doors? (FOR FIRST TIME LAST YEAR)	___	66
d.	Add attic insulation? (LAST YEAR ONLY)	___	67
e.	Add insulation inside the walls? (LAST YEAR ONLY)	___	68
f.	Other (Please Specify)	___	69

____

____

____

57. Natural gas prices went up again last year. This is expected to continue at least until 1985 because of deregulation. Are you aware that natural gas is going to be more expensive?

Yes	1	
No.	2	70
DK.	8	
REF	9	

SKIP TO Q. 60. (No., DK., REF)

58. Have you planned any energy conservation measures in your dwelling for the period - calendar years 1983, 1984, and 1985? (DO NOT USE THE CATEGORIES AS PROBES, BUT CODE RESPONSES INTO THESE CATEGORIES.)

a.	Caulk or put weatherstripping around doors and windows?	___	71
b.	Install storm windows?	___	72
c.	Install storm doors?	___	73
d.	Add attic insulation?	___	74
e.	Add insulation inside the walls?	___	75
f.	Other? (Please specify)	___	76

1. _______________________________________

2. _______________________________________

59. Do you use any supplemental source of energy for heating? (USE THE FOLLOWING PROBES.)

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
A. Wood?	1	2	8	9	77
B. Kerosene?	1	2	8	9	78
C. Electricity? (Space heaters,etc.)	1	2	8	9	79

CARD 7:

60. Have you ever considered wind or solar as an energy source?

Wind.	1	
Solar	2	
Both.	3	
Solar in use. . . .	4	
Wind in use	5	
Not at all.	6	11
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

61. Would you install a wind or solar system if it were considered cost effective?

Yes	1	
No.	2	12
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

62. What is the living space in square feet of your home, including any heated basement areas? (Please estimate, if necessary.)

LIVING SPACE. . . .	__ __ __ __	13
DK. .	9998	14
REF .	9999	15
		16

63. Do you consider your home large or small for you (your family)? Is it about the right size, somewhat too small, definitely too small, somewhat too large, or definitely too large for you (your family)? (CODE ONE RESPONSE.)

SKIP TO Q. 66.	About right	1	
	Somewhat too small.	2	
	Definitely too small.	3	
	Somewhat too large.	4	
	Definitely too large.	5	17
SKIP TO Q. 66.	DK. . . .	8	
	REF . . .	9	

64. Would you consider trading your house (condominum, apartment) for another similar one, but more appropriate in size?

SKIP TO Q. 66.	Yes	1	
	No.	2	
SKIP TO Q. 66.	Unsure/DK	8	18
	REF . . .	9	

65. Why would you not consider trading? [CODE ONE OR TWO (FIRST AND SECOND) MAJOR REASONS INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:]

Exchange is too expensive	__	19
Moving is too expensive	__	20
Too inconvenient (hassle) in moving . .	__	21
Sentimental reasons	__	22
Other reasons	__	23
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

66. What do you consider to be the most pressing energy problem facing the State of Nebraska? (DO NOT USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES.)

Price of gasoline or diesel fuel. . . .	1	
Price of natural gas.	2	
Price of electricity.	3	
High cost of energy in general.	4	
Shortage of energy.	5	
Other problems.	6	24
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 69. (DK., REF)

67. What should the State of Nebraska do, if anything, to alleviate the problem? (DO NOT PROBE, BUT CODE INTO CATEGORIES OR SPECIFY.)

SKIP TO Q. 69. (Nothing)

Nothing	1	
Implement tax incentives.	2	
Increase subsidies to poor or elderly .	3	
Increase weatherization programs. . . .	4	
Decrease price controls	5	
Increase price controls	6	
Other (Specify)	7	25
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 69. (DK., REF)

68. Is this solution worth raising taxes to accomplish?

Yes	1	
No.	2	26
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

69. Do you feel that efforts you make to conserve energy will result in higher utility rates, lower utility rates, or will have no effect at all?

Higher rates. . . .	1	
Lower rates	2	
No effect	3	27
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

70. Do you feel that there actually is a shortage of energy in this country?

Yes	1	
No.	2	28
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

71. Do you participate in an organized carpool for your work trips?

Yes 1
No. 2 29
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

72. Should energy efficient driving techniques be taught in schools or businesses?

Yes 1
No. 2 30
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

73. Would you attend such a workshop?

Yes 1
No. 2 31
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

74. How frequently do you have your automobile tuned? Twice a year or more, once a year, less than once a year, or never?

Twice a year or more. 1
Once a year 2
Less than once a year 3
Never 4 32
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

75. How often do you wear car seatbelts while you are in a passenger car? Would you say almost always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

Almost always . . . 1
Sometimes 2
Rarely. 3
Never 4 33
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

76. During the past year, Nebraska has faced a number of economic problems. Many peoples jobs have been effected.

76. A. Have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following problems as a result of economic hard times within the last year?

	Yes-Self	Yes-Other	Yes-Both	No	DK	REF	
Job lay off	1	2	3	4	8	9	34
A cut in hours or days	1	2	3	4	8	9	35
Cut in over-time	1	2	3	4	8	9	36
Cut in job benefits	1	2	3	4	8	9	37
Loss of vacation time	1	2	3	4	8	9	38
Forced to take lower paying job	1	2	3	4	8	9	39
Had to forego scheduled raises	1	2	3	4	8	9	40
Cut in public assistance (e.g., food stamps, child care or social security)	1	2	3	4	8	9	41
Loss of unemployment benefits	1	2	3	4	8	9	42
Cut in pension or social security retirement benefits	1	2	3	4	8	9	43
Forced to take early retirement	1	2	3	4	8	9	44

IF "NO" TO ALL OF Q. 76.A., SKIP TO Q. 77.

B. 1. IF "YES" TO ANY OF Q. 76.A., ASK:

As a result of this loss, have you or other household members had to:

	Yes-Self	Yes-Other	Yes-Both	No	DK	REF	
Borrow money	1	2	3	4	8	9	45
Take another job	1	2	3	4	8	9	46
Move in with someone else	1	2	3	4	8	9	47
Provide child care	1	2	3	4	8	9	48
Anything else to adjust to this loss (Specify)	1	2	3	4	8	9	49

____

2. What do you think has been the effect of this loss on your family relationships? Has it brought you closer together, made it harder for you to get along with each other, or no change?

Closer together	1	
Harder to get along	2	
Both.	3	
No change	4	
Does not apply.	5	50
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

77. What about close relatives not in your household, have any of them experienced - (IF NO CLOSE RELATIVES, SKIP TO Q. 78.)

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
Job lay off	1	2	8	9	51
Cut in hours or days	1	2	8	9	52
Loss of unemployment benefits	1	2	8	9	53
Forced retirement	1	2	8	9	54
Any of the other problems we have discussed?	1	2	8	9	55

A. IF "YES" TO ANY OF THE ABOVE:

As a result of this loss, have you -

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
Loaned money to them	1	2	8	9	56
Provided housing	1	2	8	9	57
Given gifts of food or other necessities	1	2	8	9	58
Given them work	1	2	8	9	59
Provided child care	1	2	8	9	60
Anything else to help them adjust to their loss? (SPECIFY)__________________	1	2	8	9	61

____

78. How much have you worried that one of the major wage earners in your household would lose his or her job? Do you worry very much, somewhat, hardly at all, or not at all?

Very much	1	
Somewhat.	2	
Hardly at all . . .	3	
Not at all.	4	
No one working. . .	5	62
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

Now we would like to ask you about your recreational activities.

79. Do you consider yourself an active outdoor person?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK. . . 8
REF . . 9

63

80. IF NO CHILDREN 4-17, SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. For each one, I want you to tell me if you have participated in this activity during the last year.

IF CHILDREN 4-17 IN HOUSEHOLD, SELECT A CHILD USING TABLE ON COVER SHEET, AND SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. Because we want information on a sample of young people, too, I have randomly selected one of your children (NAME OF CHILD) to include in this question. For each activity, I want you to tell me if you or (NAME OF CHILD) participated in the activity last year.

READ EACH ACTIVITY AND USE YOUR OWN WORDS TO FILL OUT THIS TABLE.

A. Whether Respondent or Child participated in this activity. (CODE 1= YES; 2= NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)
If No Participation, skip to next activity.

B. For each activity participated in, ask how many days Respondent and Child participated and whether Respondent participated more, less, or the same as the year before.

C. Where Respondent camped: Nebraska or in some other state?

IF CAMPING IN NEBRASKA AND OUT-OF-STATE, ASK:
D. What percent of camping Respondent did out of Nebraska?

FOR CAMPING ONLY, ASK:
E. What percent of this camping was done with a tent rather than a trailer or R.V.?

FOR BICYCLING ONLY, ASK:
F. What percent of this bicycling was done for recreation?

	Self	Child	Number of Days - Self	Number of Days - Child	Less	More	Same	Nebraska	Another State	Both	Percent Out of Nebr. If Both	
Hunting	($\overline{64}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{69}$) — —	1	2 (72)	3					
Jogging or Running (CARD 8:)	($\overline{11}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{16}$) — —	1	2 (19)	3					
Cross-Country Skiing	($\overline{20}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{25}$) — —	1	2 (28)	3					
Fishing	($\overline{29}$)	—			1	2 (31)	3					
Lake, Reservoir, or Pond	($\overline{32}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{37}$) — ($\overline{39}$)								
Stream or River	($\overline{40}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{45}$) — ($\overline{47}$)								Percent Tent
Camping	($\overline{48}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{53}$) — —	1	2 (56)	3	1	2	3	— —	— — ($\overline{62}$)
												Percent Recreation
Bicycling	($\overline{63}$)	—	— — —	($\overline{68}$) — —	1	2 (71)	3					— — ($\overline{74}$)

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

81. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

(CARD 8)

Excellent	1	
Good.	2	
Fair.	3	
Poor.	4	75

82. Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

Yes	1	
No.	2	76
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

83. Were there any days during the past two weeks that you cut down on your activities because you were sick?

Yes	1	
No.	2	77
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 84. (No, DK, REF)

A. How many days was that?

DAYS.	__ __	78
DK. . .	98	79
REF . .	99	

B. Did you have to stay in bed all or any part of a day?

CARD 9:

Yes	1	
No.	2	11
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 84. (No, DK, REF)

C. How many days did you stay in bed?

DAYS.	__ __	12
DK. . .	98	13
REF . .	99	

84. During the last two weeks, did you have any accidents or injuries?

Yes 1
No. . . . . 2 — 14
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

SKIP TO Q. 85.

A. What were they?

____

____

85. During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness that you have had for more than three months?

Yes 1
No. . . . . 2 — 15
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

SKIP TO Q. 86.

A. Have you talked to a doctor about it?

Yes 1
No. . . . . 2 — 16
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

86. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1982?

Yes 1
No. . . . . 2 — 17
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

SKIP TO Q. 87.

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the last twelve months?

NUMBER. . . . . __ __ — 18
DK. . . 98 — 19
REF . . 99

B. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor--a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, company clinic, or some other place?

Doctor's Office 1
Hospital Emergency Room . . . 2
Hospital Clinic 3
Company Clinic. 4
Other Clinic (Specify). . . . 5 — 20

____
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

86. C. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

Yes	1	
No.	2	21
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

D. When you call your doctor, how many days does it usually take to get an appointment?

NUMBER OF DAYS. . __ __		22
DK. . .	98	23
REF . .	99	

E. After arriving in the doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see a doctor?

MINUTES . . . __ __ __		24
DK. . .	998	25
REF . .	999	26

87. When you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take you to get there from your home?

MINUTES . . . __ __ __		27
DK. . .	998	28
REF . .	999	29

88. How do you get to your doctor's? Do you usually walk, take a bus, go in your own car, ride in someone else's car, or take a taxi or handivan?

Walk.	1	
Bus	2	
Own Car	3	
Other's Car	4	
Taxi or Handivan. .	5	
Other (Specify) . . ________	6	30
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

89. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

Yes	1	
No.	2	31
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 90.

A. How many times were you admitted?

NUMBER. . . . . __ __		32
DK. . .	98	33
REF . .	99	

89. B. How many nights did you spend in the hospital? (OBTAIN THE NUMBER OF NIGHTS FOR EACH ADMITTANCE.)

NUMBER FIRST ADMITTANCE	__ __	34-35
NUMBER SECOND ADMITTANCE	__ __	36-37
NUMBER THIRD ADMITTANCE	__ __	38-39

C. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

	Yes	1	
SKIP TO Q. 89.D.	No.	2	40
	DK.	8	
	REF	9	

1. Was this outpatient surgery or did you have to stay overnight?

At least 1 Outpatient	1	
No Outpatient	2	41
DK.	8	
REF	9	

D. How did you pay for the treatment? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private Insurance	__	42
Self	__	43
Medicare	__	44
Medicaid	__	45
Other (Specify)	__	46
______________________		
DK.	8	
REF	9	

90. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

	Yes	1	
SKIP TO Q. 91.	No.	2	47
	DK.	8	
	REF	9	

A. What type of health insurance plan do you have? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private Insurance	__	48
Insurance through Employer	__	49
Medicare	__	50
Medicaid	__	51
Other (Specify)	__	52
______________________		
DK.	8	
REF	9	

90. B. How much do you pay monthly for health insurance? (INCLUDES ENTIRE FAMILY.)

RECORD AMOUNT . . .$__ __ __ 53
DK. . 998 54
REF . 999 55

C. Does your health insurance plan include dental coverage?

Yes 1
No. 2 56
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

D. Does your health insurance plan include coverage for alcoholism treatment?

Yes 1
No. 2 57
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

E. How much did you personally have to pay last year for all doctor, dental, and hospital expenses over and above that paid for by your insurance?

58
RECORD AMOUNT .$__ __ __ __ __ 59
DK. . . 99998 60
REF . . 99999 61
62

F. What do you feel are the major weaknesses in the benefits provided by your health insurance coverage? (DO NOT PROBE, BUT CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Inadequate coverage of physicians' visits. . . . . __ 63
of costs of catastrophic illnesses and accidents . . . . __ 64
of mental illness treatment. . . . . . __ 65
of home health care costs. . . . . . . __ 66
of prescription drugs. . . . . __ 67
of dental care . . . . __ 68
Other (Specify)________________________________. __ 69
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

91. Do you have any health or physical condition that limits you in dressing, bathing, eating, working, or keeping house?

Yes 1
No. 2 70
SKIP TO Q. 92. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. IF "YES", PROBE TO FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 5 CATEGORIES:

Require help in dressing, bathing, or eating and not able to work or keep house at all. 1
Able to dress, bathe, and feed myself, but not able to work or keep house at all 2
Able to work or keep house, but limited in the amount or kind of work or housework 3
Able to work or keep house, but limited in the kind or amount of other activities such as shopping or exercise. 4 71
Not limited in any of the above ways 5
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

B. What causes this limitation?

92. Do you have a physical or health condition that restricts your ability to move about or use transportation facilities?

Yes 1
No. 2 72
SKIP TO Q. 94. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. IF "YES", PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 4 CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed all or most of the time 1
Must stay in the house all or most of the time or need human assistance to go outside. 2
Able to go outside alone, but require assistance to use automobile or public transportation 3 73
Able to drive or use public transportation by myself 4
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

B. What causes this limitation?

93. Do you require any mechanical aids to walk or move about?

Yes 1
No. 2 74
SKIP TO Q. 94. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. IF "YES", PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed or chair most of the day. 1
Able to propel self alone in a wheelchair. 2
Able to walk, but must use cane, crutches, or mechanical aid, limited in lifting, stooping, or using stairs, limited in speed or distance I can walk 3 75
Walk freely with no limitations of any kind. 4
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

B. What causes this limitation?

---

94. Have you seen a dentist or dental hygienist during the last twelve months, since March, 1982?

Yes 1
No. 2 76
SKIP TO Q. 95. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. How many times?

NUMBER. . . . . __ __ 77
DK. . 98 78
REF . 99

95. Have you had a physical examination when you were not ill during the last twelve months, since March, 1982?

CARD 10:

Yes 1
No. 2 11
SKIP TO Q. 96. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. How many exams did you have?

NUMBER. . . . . __ __ 12
DK. . 98 13
REF . 99

96. Do you currently use any form of tobacco--cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or chewing tobacco?

Yes 1
No. 2 14
SKIP TO Q. 99. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

97. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?

Yes 1
No. 2 15
SKIP TO Q. 98. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. At what age did you start smoking cigarettes?

RECORD AGE. . . __ __ 16
DK. . . 98 17
REF . . 99

B. On the average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day? (ONE PACK = 20 CIGARETTES.)

RECORD NUMBER . __ __ 18
DK. . . 98 19
REF . . 99

C. What brand of cigarettes do you usually smoke? (PROBE: IS THIS THE FULL BRAND NAME?)

____

D. Do you think the kind of cigarettes you usually smoke is probably more hazardous to your health than other kinds, less hazardous, or about the same as other kinds?

More hazardous. . . 1
Less hazardous. . . 2
About the same. . . 3 20
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

E. What would you say is the possibility that five years from now you will be a cigarette smoker? Would you say you will definitely not be a cigarette smoker, probably not be a cigarette smoker, probably be a smoker, or definitely be a cigarette smoker?

Definitely not. . . 1
Probably not. . . . 2
Probably yes. . . . 3
Definitely yes. . . 4 21
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

97. F. If there was an easy way to stop smoking, would you try it?

Yes 1
No. 2 22
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

98. Do you currently chew tobacco?

Yes 1
No. 2 23
SKIP TO Q. 100.
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. How often do you chew tobacco--every day, a few times a week, once a week, or less than once a week?

Every day 1
Few times a week. . 2
Once a week 3
Less than once a week 4 24
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

99. Did you ever smoke cigarettes regularly? (REGULARLY MEANS ONE CIGARETTE PER WEEK ON A ROUTINE BASIS.)

Yes 1
No. 2 25
SKIP TO Q. 100.
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?

Yes 1
No. 2 26
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

ASK QUESTION 100. ONLY IF R. IS MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 101.

100. Does your (wife/husband) smoke cigarettes?

Yes 1
No. 2 27
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

101. Have you ever been told that you have high blood pressure?

Yes 1
No. 2 28
SKIP TO Q. 102.
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. Who told you that you had high blood pressure?

Doctor. 1
Nurse 2
Someone else. . . . 3 29
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

B. Has any treatment ever been prescribed for your high blood pressure?

Yes 1
No. 2 30
SKIP TO Q. 102.
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

C. Which of the following treatments were prescribed? (READ CATEGORIES.) (CODE 1= YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Medication. . . . . __ 31
Salt-restricted diet. . . . . __ 32
Lose weight . . . . __ 33
Exercise. . . . . __ 34
Avoid stress, relax . . . . . __ 35
Other (Specify) . . . . __ 36

DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

D. Are you still taking medication or following other treatment for high blood pressure?

Yes 1
Yes, but not as often as recommended. 2
No. 3 37
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

E. As far as you know, is your blood pressure still high?

Yes 1
No. 2 38
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

102. How often do you exercise at an activity such as running, walking, jogging, swimming or bicycling continuously for at least 20-30 minutes? Would you say weekly, monthly, less than once a month, or never?

Weekly . . . . 1 — NUMBER OF TIMES
Monthly. . . . . 2 — WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.__ __ __ 39
DK. . . 998
Less than once a month. . . . . . 3 — REF . . 999 40
Never. 4 41
DK . . 8 42
REF. . 9

103. What is your height without shoes? (DK = 98; REF = 99)

______ FEET ______ INCHES 43
(TOTAL INCHES) 44
DK. . . 98
REF . . 99

104. What is your present weight? (DK = 998; REF = 999)

45
POUNDS. . . __ __ __ 46
DK. . 998 47
REF . 999

105. Drinking is often an acceptable part of business and social activity for many people. Do you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor such as whiskey, gin, or vodka?

GO TO Q. 106. — Yes 1
No. 2 48
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. Did you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor?

GO TO Q. 119. — Yes 1
GO TO Q. 125. — No. 2 49
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

106. Do you drink beer?

Yes 1
No. 2 50
SKIP TO Q. 110. — DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

107. About how often do you drink beer? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day	01	
Twice a day	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week	05	
One or two times a week	06	
Two or three times a month	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year	09	51
Less than once a year	10	52
DK.	98	
REF	99	

108. When you drink beer, about how many beers do you usually drink? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more	1	
3 or 4	2	
1 or 2	3	53
DK.	8	
REF	9	

109. When you drink beer, about how often do you have as many as five or more beers? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time	1	
More than half the time	2	
Less than half the time	3	
Once in a while	4	
Never	5	54
DK.	8	
REF	9	

110. Do you drink wine?

Yes	1	
No.	2	55
DK.	8	
REF	9	

SKIP TO Q. 114.

111. About how often do you drink wine? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day	01	
Twice a day	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week	05	
One or two times a week	06	
Two or three times a month	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year	09	56
Less than once a year	10	57
DK.	98	
REF	99	

112. When you drink wine, about how many glasses do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more 1
3 or 4. 2
1 or 2. . . . . 3 58
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

113. When you drink wine, about how often do you have as many as five or more glasses? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time 1
More than half the time . . . 2
Less than half the time . . . 3
Once in a while 4
Never 5 59
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

114. Do you drink liquor?

Yes 1
No. 2 60
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

SKIP TO Q. 118.

115. About how often do you drink liquor? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day 01
Twice a day 02
Once a day. 03
Nearly every day. 04
Three or four times a week. 05
One or two times a week 06
Two or three times a month. 07
Once a month. 08
Less than once a month, but at least 61
once a year 09
Less than once a year 10 62
DK. . . . 98
REF . . . 99

116. When you drink liquor, about how many drinks do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more 1
3 or 4. 2
1 or 2. . . . . 3 63
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

117. When you drink liquor, about how often do you have as many as five or more drinks? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time 1
More than half the time . . . 2
Less than half the time . . . 3
Once in a while 4
Never 5 64
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

118. Do you find that it takes more to get you intoxicated now than it did two years ago?

Yes 1
No. 2
INAP. 7 65
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

119. Has a person close to you ever shown concern over your drinking?

Yes 1
No. 2 66
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

120. Have you ever found that you couldn't remember what you did on the night you drank?

Yes 1
No. 2 67
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

121. Have you ever lost your job due to drinking?

Yes 1
No. 2 68
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

122. Has your family ever left you because of your drinking?

Yes 1
No. 2 69
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

123. Have you ever been hospitalized because of drinking?

Yes 1
No. 2 70
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

124. Have you ever been arrested for alcohol-related offenses?

Yes 1
No. 2 71
SKIP TO Q. 125. DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

A. How many times?

NUMBER. . . . . ___ ___ 72
DK. . . . 98 73
REF . . . 99

125. How serious do you think alcohol abuse problems are in your community? Would you say very serious, pretty serious, not too serious, or not a problem at all?

Very serious. . . . 1
Pretty serious. . . 2
Not too serious . . 3
Not a problem . . . 4 74
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

126. How about drug abuse in your community? Would you say it is a very serious problem, pretty serious, not too serious, or not a problem at all?

Very serious. . . . 1
Pretty serious. . . 2
Not too serious . . 3
Not a problem . . . 4 75
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

127. Do you know of any programs in your community designed to prevent alcohol or drug abuse--that is, programs designed to prevent abuse rather than treat it?

Yes 1
No. 2 76
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

128. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your community?

Yes 1
No. 2 77
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

129. Do you know of any programs in your schools designed to keep students from abusing alcohol or drugs?

Yes 1
No. 2 78
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

130. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your schools?

Yes 1
No. 2 79
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

131. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO THE FOLLOWING.)

CARD 11:

White/Caucasian	1	
Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic.	2	
Black/Negro	3	
American Indian/Native American	4	
Other (Specify)	5	11
____________________ DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

132. People receive money from many different places. As I read a list of sources, please indicate whether your family received income from this source in 1982. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. (DO NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENT'S INCOME UNLESS IT WAS GIVEN TO THE HOUSEHOLD.)

Social Security or Railroad Retirement	__	12
ADC or AFDC (Aid for Families with Dependent Children) . . .	__	13
Supplemental Security Income (formerly old age assistance and aid to the blind or disabled)	__	14
Veteran's Payments	__	15
Unemployment Insurance or Workmen's Compensation	__	16

133. Are you or a member of your household employed by:

	SELF	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	DK	REF	
a. A public education institution (elementary, secondary, technical, college or university)?	1	2	8	9	17
b. A state agency (not education institution)?	1	2	8	9	18
c. A federal government agency?	1	2	8	9	19
d. A local government agency (not education institution)?	1	2	8	9	20

134. Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

	$20,000 or More . .	1	
	Less than $20,000 .	2	21
SKIP TO Q. 135.	DK. . . .	8	
	REF . . .	9	

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1982, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME $20,000 OR MORE:

$20,000 - $24,999 .	1	
$25,000 - $29,999 .	2	
$30,000 - $39,999 .	3	
$40,000 - $49,999 .	4	
$50,000 - $59,999 .	5	
$60,000 or More . .	6	22
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN $20,000:

Under $5,000. . . .	1	
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999 .	2	
$10,000 - $14,999 .	3	
$15,000 - $19,999 .	4	23
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT MOVED SINCE LAST INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 136.

135. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. Since one thing we will be looking at in this study is the relation of the social and physical environments in which people live to their answers to the questions, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

GET ADDRESS:

What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____
(STREET ADDRESS)

____
(TOWN/CITY) (ZIP CODE)

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

MILES . . . . __________

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

What county do you live in? ______________________
(COUNTY)

136. A. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years? For example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address.

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS)

B. Could we also get the name of (your/your spouse's) employer? Often we find that an employer is the best source of a forwarding address.

____
(EMPLOYER'S NAME)

____
(EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

POST-INTERVIEW RATINGS

137. Rate R.'s apparent intelligence.

Very high	1	
Above average	2	
Average	3	
Below average	4	24
Very low	5	

138. How suspicious did R. seem to be about the study before the interview?

Not at all	1	
Somewhat	2	25
Very suspicious	3	

139. Overall, how great was R.'s interest in the interview?

Very high	1	
Above average	2	
Average	3	
Below average	4	26
Very low	5	

140. How would you assess the reliability of the data obtained?

Excellent	1	
Good	2	
Fair	3	
Poor	4	27
Worthless	5	

141. How would you assess the degree of cooperation given by the person being interviewed?

Very cooperative	1	
Cooperative	2	
Neutral	3	
Reluctant	4	28
Hostile	5	

142. THUMBNAIL SKETCH: Anything else about the respondent or the interview situation that seems important.

107. About how often do you drink beer? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day	01	
Twice a day	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week	05	
One or two times a week	06	
Two or three times a month	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year	09	51
Less than once a year	10	52
DK	98	
REF	99	

108. When you drink beer, about how many beers do you usually drink? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more	1	
3 or 4	2	
1 or 2	3	53
DK	8	
REF	9	

109. When you drink beer, about how often do you have as many as five or more beers? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time	1	
More than half the time	2	
Less than half the time	3	
Once in a while	4	
Never	5	54
DK	8	
REF	9	

110. Do you drink wine?

Yes	1	
No	2	55
DK	8	
REF	9	

SKIP TO Q. 114.

111. About how often do you drink wine? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day	01	
Twice a day	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week	05	
One or two times a week	06	
Two or three times a month	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year	09	56
Less than once a year	10	57
DK	98	
REF	99	

112. When you drink wine, about how many glasses do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more 1
3 or 4. 2
1 or 2. . . . . . . 3 58
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

113. When you drink wine, about how often do you have as many as five or more glasses? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time 1
More than half the time . . . 2
Less than half the time . . . 3
Once in a while 4
Never 5 59
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

114. Do you drink liquor?

Yes 1
No. 2 60
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

SKIP TO Q. 118.

115. About how often do you drink liquor? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day 01
Twice a day 02
Once a day. 03
Nearly every day. 04
Three or four times a week. 05
One or two times a week 06
Two or three times a month. 07
Once a month. 08
Less than once a month, but at least 61
once a year 09
Less than once a year 10 62
DK. . . . 98
REF . . . 99

116. When you drink liquor, about how many drinks do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more 1
3 or 4. 2
1 or 2. . . . . . . 3 63
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

117. When you drink liquor, about how often do you have as many as five or more drinks? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time 1
More than half the time . . . 2
Less than half the time . . . 3
Once in a while 4
Never 5 64
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

118. Do you find that it takes more to get you intoxicated now than it did two years ago?

Yes	1	
No.	2	
INAP.	7	65
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

119. Has a person close to you ever shown concern over your drinking?

Yes	1	
No.	2	66
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

120. Have you ever found that you couldn't remember what you did on the night you drank?

Yes	1	
No.	2	67
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

121. Have you ever lost your job due to drinking?

Yes	1	
No.	2	68
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

122. Has your family ever left you because of your drinking?

Yes	1	
No.	2	69
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

123. Have you ever been hospitalized because of drinking?

Yes	1	
No.	2	70
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

124. Have you ever been arrested for alcohol-related offenses?

Yes	1	
No.	2	71
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

SKIP TO Q. 125.

A. How many times?

NUMBER. . . . . __ __		72
DK. . . .	98	73
REF . . .	99	

125. How serious do you think alcohol abuse problems are in your community? Would you say very serious, pretty serious, not too serious, or not a problem at all?

Very serious. . . . 1
Pretty serious. . . 2
Not too serious . . 3
Not a problem . . . 4 74
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

126. How about drug abuse in your community? Would you say it is a very serious problem, pretty serious, not too serious, or not a problem at all?

Very serious. . . . 1
Pretty serious. . . 2
Not too serious . . 3
Not a problem . . . 4 75
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

127. Do you know of any programs in your community designed to prevent alcohol or drug abuse--that is, programs designed to prevent abuse rather than treat it?

Yes 1
No. 2 76
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

128. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your community?

Yes 1
No. 2 77
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

129. Do you know of any programs in your schools designed to keep students from abusing alcohol or drugs?

Yes 1
No. 2 78
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

130. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your schools?

Yes 1
No. 2 79
DK. . . . 8
REF . . . 9

131. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO THE FOLLOWING.)

		CARD 11:
White/Caucasian	1	
Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic	2	
Black/Negro	3	
American Indian/Native American	4	
Other (Specify)	5	11
______________________________		
DK	8	
REF	9	

132. People receive money from many different places. As I read a list of sources, please indicate whether your family received income from this source in 1982. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. (DO NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENT'S INCOME UNLESS IT WAS GIVEN TO THE HOUSEHOLD.)

Social Security or Railroad Retirement	__	12
ADC or AFDC (Aid for Families with Dependent Children)	__	13
Supplemental Security Income (formerly old age assistance and aid to the blind or disabled)	__	14
Veteran's Payments	__	15
Unemployment Insurance or Workmen's Compensation	__	16

133. Are you or a member of your household employed by:

	SELF	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	DK	REF	
a. A public education institution (elementary, secondary, technical, college or university)?	1	2	8	9	17
b. A state agency (not education institution)?	1	2	8	9	18
c. A federal government agency?	1	2	8	9	19
d. A local government agency (not education institution)?	1	2	8	9	20

134. Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

$20,000 or More . .	1	21
Less than $20,000 .	2	
SKIP TO Q. 135. — DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1982, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME $20,000 OR MORE:

$20,000 - $24,999 .	1	
$25,000 - $29,999 .	2	
$30,000 - $39,999 .	3	
$40,000 - $49,999 .	4	
$50,000 - $59,999 .	5	
$60,000 or More . .	6	22
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN $20,000:

Under $5,000. . . .	1	
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999 .	2	
$10,000 - $14,999 .	3	
$15,000 - $19,999 .	4	23
DK. . . .	8	
REF . . .	9	

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT MOVED SINCE LAST INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 136.

135. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. Since one thing we will be looking at in this study is the relation of the social and physical environments in which people live to their answers to the questions, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

GET ADDRESS:

What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____
(STREET ADDRESS)

____
(TOWN/CITY) (ZIP CODE)

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

MILES . . . . ________

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

What county do you live in? ________________________
(COUNTY)

136. A. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years? For example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address.

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS)

B. Could we also get the name of (your/your spouse's) employer? Often we find that an employer is the best source of a forwarding address.

____
(EMPLOYER'S NAME)

____
(EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

POST-INTERVIEW RATINGS

137. Rate R.'s apparent intelligence.

Very high 1
Above average . . . 2
Average 3
Below average . . . 4 24
Very low. 5

138. How suspicious did R. seem to be about the study before the interview?

Not at all. 1
Somewhat. 2 25
Very suspicious . . 3

139. Overall, how great was R.'s interest in the interview?

Very high 1
Above average . . . 2
Average 3
Below average . . . 4 26
Very low. 5

140. How would you assess the reliability of the data obtained?

Excellent 1
Good. 2
Fair. 3
Poor. 4 27
Worthless 5

141. How would you assess the degree of cooperation given by the person being interviewed?

Very cooperative. . 1
Cooperative 2
Neutral 3
Reluctant 4 28
Hostile 5

142. THUMBNAIL SKETCH: Anything else about the respondent or the interview situation that seems important.

APPENDIX C

TRACKING PROCEDURES
AND
TRACKING SHEET

TRACKING PROCEDURES

This Appendix describes the procedures used to trace respondents. Out of a total of 2179 who were eligible for the sample, nearly 1/6 required tracing. Usually this was because the respondent had moved, but occasionally a respondent needed to be traced because of a changed name or telephone number. Strategies and procedures for tracing respondents are detailed below.

Design Features to Aid Tracking

In anticipation of the re-interview, each respondent was asked during the earlier interview to supply us with the name and address of a friend or relative who would know where they were if they moved, as well as of their employer. These references proved to be very helpful in trying to locate respondents. An improvement in design was implemented during the 1981 interviews: ascertaining husband´s first name if respondent or personal reference is a woman. In cases where consultation of a directory was necessary, knowledge of husband´s name from the 1981 survey helped significantly.

Between-Survey Procedures to Aid Tracking

In order to reduce effort in tracking, contact was maintained with the panel during the two-year interim period. One mailing was sent out one year after the 1981 interview and another one month prior to the re-interview.[1] The first was a one-page summary of the study findings and an invitation to ask for study reports and the second was a report on the use of study findings as well as a description of the purposes of the re-interview. Both mailings were sent first class with a "return address requested" stamp. This strategy was primarily useful in identifying respondents who definitely needed to be traced rather than actually helping to trace them. The forwarding addresses were, of course, helpful in the case of the respondents for whom we received them. For more than half of the returned letters, however, no forwarding address was provided. In part, this is because forwarding addresses expire at the end of six months. This suggests that the first class, return-address-requested approach be used on all mailings throughout the interim period to ensure a better record of movers.

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[1] No letter was sent to the approximately 125 respondents who had refused to give us their address at the time of the earlier interview. They were, however, retained in the panel.

On-Going Procedures to Identify Respondents Needing Tracking

For the several hundred respondents for whom we received a response (either a forwarding address or a returned letter) from the post office, we knew at the time of interviewing that they would need to be traced. The cover sheets for these respondents thus went directly to the tracking office. We anticipated, however, that others would turn up as we began interviewing. In cases where interviewers discovered that the respondent was not at the telephone number listed on the cover sheet, they were instructed not to try to trace the respondent. If there was any answer at the number, however, they were instructed to get all of the information possible: had the respondent ever lived there? If so, could they tell us where the respondent was or who would know? If the respondent was unknown at the number, for how long had the number been assigned to current family? This information was recorded onto a Tracking Sheet and clipped to the cover sheet. If the interviewer was able to obtain the exact telephone number of the respondent (for example, in the case of a child who had moved into their own house), the interviewer was told to go ahead and get the interview. If any further efforts would be required to trace the respondent, then the cover sheet and the attached Tracking Sheet were turned over to the tracking office.

Organization of the Tracking Function

In February, two of our interviewers were singled out to be trackers. Interviewers were chosen rather than clerical workers because the tracking procedure required extensive telephone work. The trackers received the same training as all of the other interviewers. They were given their own office stocked with telephone directories from 1981-82 and city directories for the same years.

Tracking efforts were recorded on a Tracking Sheet, a copy of which is attached to this Appendix. This allowed the trackers to record all of the steps they used in tracing each individual respondent. In several cases, five or six tracking sheets were required to describe all of the leads which were followed in tracing a respondent.

There was a division of labor between the trackers and interviewers. Just as the interviewers were instructed not to track, the trackers were instructed not to interview. The only interviewing done by the trackers was the short Type 03 interviews with out-of-state migrants. This specialization in function was helpful in limiting the number of people using the tracking room and increasing the efficiency of both the interviewers and the trackers.

Steps in the Tracking Process

The trackers were given relatively little specialized training aside from discussing with them some alternatives they might explore. As each case required an individual approach, the actual process varied from case to case. The basic strategies employed, roughly in order of their usefulness, appear below:

1. Check 1981 Listing. The first step in tracking any individual was to find their listing in a 1981 telephone directory. This step confirmed spelling of the last name and the form of the listing (e.g., J. Michael rather than Mike). In the case of married women, knowledge of 1981 telephone number, address, and last name usually enabled us to find the husband's first name, under which almost all married and widowed respondents are listed. This first step saved a great deal of trouble in later steps of the search.

2. Directory Assistance - in the city of residence unless we had a forwarding address. (This procedure was not applicable when respondent had refused to give own name; where respondent had migrated without a forwarding address; or where respondent had changed name.)

3. Personal Reference. For most cases where directory assistance was not helpful, the personal reference was able to supply the respondent's new address and telephone number. Occasionally, of course, the personal reference had to be traced first!!

4. City Directory. These were invaluable in locating respondents for whom we had names and telephone numbers but no or an incorrect address. Public libraries looked up information in the local city directory in cases where the directory was not in our library. In cases where the respondent proved difficult to trace, the city directory for 1981 gave information on the respondent´s neighbors. Calling neighbors and especially managers of apartment buildings and trailer courts was very effective when other leads were not available.

5. Telephone Directories. When other leads had been exhausted, it was often productive to call people in the city with the respondent´s last name and ask their help in locating the respondent. In rural areas, this procedure had to be extended to the surrounding area.

6. Some respondents were located by calling their employer (or their spouse´s employer), their school, or in the case of military personnel, the base locater. While this procedure was quite productive, it required a great deal of care; lack of clarity in making the request for information could easily lead to false impressions about why the employee was being traced.

Through these procedures all but 6 of the respondents were traced to a known address. An additional 15 were traced to an address; however, no telephone number was available and the respondents did not reply to a mailed invitation to call us collect.

TRACKING SHEET

Respondent's Name: ______________________________ Respondent's I.D. Number ____________

Initial Address: ______________________________

Initial Telephone: ______________________________

Year Entered Panel: ______________

Reason for Tracking:

- ☐ First call indicated respondent not at that number.
- ☐ Forwarding Address.
- ☐ Letter returned, no forwarding address.
- ☐ Other. Specify. ____

____

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE RECORD

AS YOU TRACK RESPONDENT TO CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, RECORD ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON THIS RECORD. BEGIN WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN NEW LOCATION AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE. INDICATE SOURCE OF INFORMATION BRIEFLY ON THIS CHART AND DETAIL BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRACKING EFFORTS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

1.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

2.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

3.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

4.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

* *

NAME CHANEED TO: ____

* *

RECORD ALL PROCEDURES ON THE BACK AND THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #1
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #2
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #3
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #4
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP # 5
Date: ________
TIME: ________

STAPLE ANOTHER SHEET TO THIS IF TRACKING REQUIRES ADDITIONAL STEPS.

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS- 1983
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:

TYPE: 03
11 - 12

INTERVIEWER - AFFIX NAME LABEL HERE
13 - 14 - 15

INTRODUCTION TO USE WITH TYPE 03.
(This Type is to be used if the Respondent no longer resides in Nebraska.)

I'M _______________, AN INTERVIEWER FOR THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, YOU HAVE MOVED OUT OF NEBRASKA SINCE YOU WERE INITIALLY INTERVIEWED. SINCE OUR SURVEY IS OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NEBRASKA, WE JUST WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MOVE TODAY RATHER THAN INCLUDING YOU IN THE FULL SURVEY. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING THESE FEW QUESTIONS? IT WILL ONLY TAKE 3-4 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

1. WRITE I.D. NO. FROM COVER SHEET HERE
7
16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)
22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED, (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.)
26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES
30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED
No. / Day
33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED

M..... 1
Tu.... 2
W..... 3
Th.... 4 37
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE. CIRCLE RESPONDENT'S NUMBER ON CHART. IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK CHILD SELECTED.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit — not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

   C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.) (THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

RESIDENT	Relation to P.I.E.					Sex	Age	Marital Status					Years Of Schooling	Highest Degree	Status in Survey				
	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	1 2		Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married			Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
2.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
3.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64
4.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(72)	1	2	3	4	65-73
5.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(18)	1	2	3	4	CARD 2 11-19
6.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(27)	1	2	3	4	20-28
7.--____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(36)	1	2	3	4	29-37
8.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
9.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
10.____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64

FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW.

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	
DK	8	65
REF.	9	

Skip to Q.17

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES .	__ __	66 67
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

Lack of space or privacy.	__	68
Like to be closer to services	__	69
Like to own a home.	__	70
Involuntary move.	__	71
Change in family status	__	72
Fear for family or property safety. . .	__	73
Want to be closer to work	__	74
Want to be closer to kin.	__	75
Job opportunity or transfer	__	76
Other (Specify)	__	77
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

SPECIFY:
____
____
____

C. In what county do you live? ______________________

INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9

D. Which of the categories comes closest to the type of place you are living in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS TYPE.)

In open country, but not on a farm	01	
On a farm.	02	
In a village or small town (under 15,000).	03	
In a small city (15,000-50,000).	04	
In a medium-sized city (50,000-250,000).	05	78
In a suburb near a large city.	06	79
In a large city (over 250,000)	07	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

7. E. IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

What community do you live in?

____
(Name of Town or City)

INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

F. Do you anticipate that you will ever move back to Nebraska?

Definitely	1	
Maybe	2	CARD 3
Unlikely	3	
Never	4	
INAP	7	
DK	8	11
REF	9	

1. When do you think this might be?

RECORD YEAR	__ __ __ __	12
INAP	9997	13
DK	9998	14
REF	9999	15

2. Why do you think you might move back?

Family ties	1	
Job	2	
Other	3	16
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

Specify:

____

____

____

8. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1-34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	
In School	06	
Keeping house	07	17
Other (Specify)____________________	08	18
DK	98	
REF	99	

A. What kind of work do you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED.

9. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1 to 34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation or strike	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	19
In school	06	20
Keeping house	07	
Other (Specify) ____________________	08	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

A. What kind of work does (He/She) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF RESULTS LETTER TO NASIS81 RESPONDENTS,

INFORMATION LETTER TO NASIS77 STUDY PARTICIPANTS, 1983

AND

LETTER TO NASIS81 RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED PARTICIPATION, 1983

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

December 16, 1982

Dear Sir/Madam:

In the Spring of 1982 you were good enough to participate in the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey by giving 45 minutes of your time for a telephone interview. At that time you expressed an interest in seeing some of the results of the survey. This letter will review some of the highlights.

You may see the results of the survey in other ways. We are writing 12 reports this year on the basis of the survey. The first of these will be released in mid-December and one will be released each week thereafter. On the basis of these reports we prepare a news release and a taped radio interview. Local newspapers and radio stations around the state have already run some of these reports. If you watch your paper, you should see weekly summaries of the survey results. Among the topics to be covered in this year's reports will be: attitudes toward social security programs, the role of community technical colleges in the state, Nebraskan's attitudes about scarcity of food and fuel resources in the future, changes in recreation patterns among Nebraskans, the status of the elderly in Nebraska, and attitudes toward the political platform of the "Moral Majority."

Some of the other results from the survey will never see very large audiences, but will be important in planning state programs. Information that you provided on energy conservation will be important to the State Department of Energy in evaluating their program, data on your health and activities to reduce health risks will be used by the State Health Department in planning how to increase the effectiveness of preventative health programs, and data on your recreational and fishing patterns are being used to track increased demands for facilities by the Game and Parks Department. Many other state agencies and commissions will use the information to plan and assess their programs. In addition, some information will be used by members of the university community to study religious changes among married couples, migration patterns from urban to rural areas, changes in community college programs and evolving family structures.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1982 SURVEY RESULTS

.....1907 adults were interviewed. These people were selected randomly from among the adults living in households in Nebraska with telephones. Comparisons of the sample to the state as a whole show that the sample is fully representative of the state's population. Most percentages derived from the survey are within 2-4 percent of the answer we would have received if we had talked to every adult in the state.

.....Our respondents ranged in age from 18 to 94--with over 18% above the age of 65. Not surprisingly, almost 12% of our sample described themselves as retired during the week that we interviewed them.

.....Most of our respondents are split evenly over attitudes toward the Social Security system's purpose. About one half believe that the program should provide enough money to meet most basic needs, while another 46 percent think that Social Security should only supplement other sources of income to meet those needs. However, over 90 percent of you would oppose ending the Social Security system.

.....When asked about your own participation in Social Security, only 18 percent of you had very much confidence that the system will have funds to provide retirement benefits for yourself and your spouse. Further, fully a third of all respondents stated that they would personally choose to get out of the system and participate in some other retirement program.

.....Over 71 percent of our respondents described themselves as "active outdoor persons." The most popular outdoor recreational activity was walking or hiking, followed in order by gardening, fishing, swimming and hunting. Nebraskans showed a wide range of outdoor interests, with favorite activities ranging from softball to hang gliding and arrowhead hunting to bird watching.

.....All of this fresh air is surely related to the high health marks our respondents gave to themselves. Most told us that their health was good: 43 percent said it was "excellent" and another 44 percent stated that their own health was "good."

.....There may be some concern about health problems among our respondents, though. Over 47 percent described themselves as "overweight." One good indicator of preventative health habits is that over 60 percent of our respondents stated that they consciously limit the amount of cholesterol and salt in their diets at least some of the time.

.....Over the past few years we have found that Nebraskans enjoy a relatively high satisfaction with their quality of life when compared to other states. This year our respondents again told us that their communities are an enjoyable place to live. Over 45 percent of our respondents said that they were very satisfied with their community and another 44 percent claimed to be satisfied generally with their communities.

.....In contrast to that satisfaction, over half of our respondents this year felt that the United States would face severe shortages in food and fuel in the future. Of those respondents who saw these shortages looming in the future, two-thirds felt that these would only be temporary problems.

.....Finally, only 17 percent of you indicated that you "almost always" wear your seat belts when riding in a car. Over 68 percent stated that you rarely or never use those seat belts. In closing, we would like to encourage all of you to drive safely and buckle-up for safety.

Sincerely,

Helen A. Moore

Helen A. Moore, Director
Bureau of Sociological Research
Assistant Professor, Sociology

P.S. If you would like more information about our detailed reports on this and other surveys, please write and request a list of titles and costs from our office.

UNL
The University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325

January 20, 1983

Dear NASIS Participant:

It is time again for our biennial Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. I want to thank you for your cooperation with us in the past and to inform you that we will begin our phone survey again on February 1, 1983. One of our interviewers will be calling you sometime between February 1st and April 15th.

As one of the 1800 individuals on our survey panel, you are making a unique contribution to the State of Nebraska. Your opinions on public policy issues, on the state of the economy, on the environment and the information that you provide us on your educational and recreational activities are being carefully noted. The changes that you tell us about are used to represent the views and activities of all Nebraska residents. Thus, your participation lets you speak with a strong voice to a wide range of public officials and other citizens like yourself.

In the past, we have reported back to you some of the results of this study directly. Other reports have been circulated through newspapers, radio and even television. As our panel moves through the years (we are now in the seventh year of this project) the information that you provide to us becomes ever more valuable. And, in the future, we will continue to keep you informed of our progress.

We hope that you will be willing to give your time to us again this year. The half hour you give every two years is an important contribution to our knowledge about the citizens of Nebraska.

Cordially,

Helen A. Moore

Helen A. Moore
Assistant Professor and Director,
Bureau of Sociological Research

HM:ss

UNL
The University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325

February 26, 1983

Dear Study Participant:

I wanted to write again and request that you reconsider participating in our re-interview survey of Nebraskans. As we indicated earlier, it is very important for us to re-interview each person who took part in the earlier study so that we can see how the quality of life has changed for different groups of people in the state.

You may not be aware of it, but the results of the study are used in important ways. The Legislature, for example, used the results of our study in which you participated to introduce legislation which gives older people a break on their utility costs. The information was also used to draw up that state plan for recreational facilities in Nebraska and to consider equal pay issues for state and local government workers. Believe me, the data from the survey will be used in a way that will benefit you as a citizen of Nebraska.

We are very concerned that we include all of the earlier participants in the re-interview. If you are willing to participate, but are uncomfortable doing so over the telephone, we would be happy to send an interviewer to your home or make some other arrangement you would find convenient. I would urge you to call me if you have any questions about the survey or its purposes and uses. You can call me collect at 402-472-3672 any week day. You may also call the University of Nebraska Office of Information at 402-472-2167 if you want assurance of the legitimacy of our survey. I want to assure you again that your answers will be kept perfectly confidential. One of our interviewers will be calling you again in a few days to see whether you would be willing to participate.

Sincerely,

Helen A. Moore, Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

HM:ss

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

NASIS - 198.3

Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * *Important* * * * * * * * **

**   **

Each time you come to interview, be
** sure you have with you: **

**   1. Your Interviewer's Manual   **

**   2. Name and Address List   **

**   3. Progress Report Forms   **

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are interviewing have all been interviewed before for NASIS. We are attempting to re-interview each respondent from the 1977 survey and a small selection of respondents from later studies. This will have some good points as well as drawbacks. In the first place, it means that you should get very few refusals, since all of these people have agreed to help us in the past. It does, however, mean that we have to find a particular person rather than selecting households at random. Some respondents will not have moved during the period since the last interview and it will bea relatively simple matter to find them at home and get their interview. Other respondents will have moved, will have changed their phone numbers, will have given us false names, etc. These people will have to be traced, a process we call "tracking."

B. Tracking

To the extent possible we have identified all of the people needing to be tracked before interviewing started. Thus, when you get a cover sheet, we have already done some work on this respondent and have every reason to believe he/she is still at that telephone number. It is still possible, however, that you will find that the respondent you are seeking is no longer at the number you call. In this instance, we are asking the interviewer to get as much information as possible, and, if unable to immediately locate the respondent, to turn the cover sheet back to the Tracking stack. We have specially trainef a few people as trackers and it will be their job to find current addresses and phone numbers of our respondents and return the corrected cover sheets to the stack.

Calling Schedules

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO FIND A REPLACEMENT. A list of other interviewers and their phone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call your supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work, is to SIGN YOURSELF IN and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mail box. Don't forget to SIGN OUT too.

B. Preparing to Interview

You should provide yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. The schedules have a sequence number. These are in a very special order and should always be in order, the smallest number first. When you return unused schedules to the office, be very careful to place them back in order. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the CALL-BACK stack and find those that have been called previously at other times or where it is indicated that a respondent would be home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are carefully labeled on the shelves. Take a stack of tracking sheets with you each time you interview.

C. The Cover Sheet

Each cover sheet specifies a particular telephone number and a particular respondent. If the respondent is known to have moved since the last interview, the appropriate telephone number and address will be handwritten toward the right-hand side of the cover sheet under the heading, "new address and new telephone number." All telephone numbers must be prefaced with '9'. If applicable, the area code will be printed immediately before the seven-digit number.

D. Making the Calls

1. Each call you make must be recorded in the call-back record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, the hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

2. It is possible that the number you dial will be unassigned. If this happens, make one call-back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still unassigned, note this under "Noninterview Information" on the back of the cover sheet and return cover sheet to the Tracking Stack.

3. If you get an answer, ask to speak to the respondent. If the respondent is unavailable, read the statement in 3, or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make:

. . . It is vital that we re-interview each person in the previous sample. The purpose of the study is to find out how things have changed in Nebraska--are Nebraskans more or less healthy, more or less satisfied with their incomes, their neighborhoods, and their families? We can only measure this change if everyone previously interviewed cooperates.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. Helen Moore. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Moore collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call the Office of University Information at (402) 472-2167.

. . . The data that we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on health care and health care access are used in drawing up comprehensive state health care plans. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. We have already sent them a selection of results of previous surveys.

4. If the respondent is not there when you reach your number, find out whether the respondent lives there and, if so, when it is likely that you can catch him or her. Check the box on the cover sheet indicating that the respondent is indeed at this number and fill out the call back record, indicating that the respondent is available at a certain time.

5. If the respondent does not live at this number, check the appropriate box under number 2 and try to find out as much information as possible. Try to find out whether the respondent has ever lived there, when and where they might have moved, and, if the present residents have ever heard of the respondent, how long they themselves have lived at this number. All the information should be entered onto the tracking sheet - - even if it is all negative. Remember, you are not a trained tracker. You should, however, get as much information as possible to aid trackers while you are on the line. In the

case where the person you are talking to knows exactly what the respondent's new phone number is, however, by all means go ahead and attempt to get the interview. Be sure to: 1) enter the new telephone number and address (if possible) on the face of the cover sheet; 2) check the box under 2 which indicates that the respondent has moved; 3) check on the back of the cover sheet that you have tracked the respondent; and 4) attach the tracking sheet. For respondents who have moved out of state there is a special, very short, interview form. Copies of this are available on the storage shelves; take one only if needed. Again, it is not intended that you serve as trackers; use this procedure only if you are given a definite number where the respondent can be reached - - do not look through telephone directories or engage in any search procedures.

6. If you get no answer or a busy signal, dial back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you have the correct number. If you still don't get an answer, fill out the details on the call-back form and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack at the end of your shift.

7. We will keep calling each number until we get either a refusal or a completion. If we get no answer after five calls, however, we will institute special procedures to make sure it is a working number. If you get the fifth NA, as recorded on the call-back sheet, mark this category in the non-interview form and return the cover sheet to the special stack for Five Call-Backs.

8. Sign yuour initials to the cover sheet only in the instances where you "close out" a cover sheet: where you complete an interview, where the respondent refused, or where you find that the respondent is deceased. All other close outs will be done by trackers.

9. The Call-Back Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet, REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME. You should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview
PCI	Partially Completed Interview
REF	Refusal by Respondent
NA	No Answer
RA	Respondent Absent
TRACK	Respondent not at that number (unassigned) Needs to be tracked

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 40 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is pre-coded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing (P). Most questions should be asked VERBATIM unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the study director. If you are not completing the questionnaire correctly, we may ask you to return to correct your mistakes, often at your own expense!! A certain portion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully -- which you should!!

2. Do not read respondents info rmation typed in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. This is for your information. Headings NOT typed all in capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read the respondent all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions VERBATIM, except where it clearly states that you are to use your won words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks "What do you mean by. . . ?" or "Could you explain what that means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In the cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for answer. Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if three columns, a 4 would be 004).

6. Do not write in the space to the right of the line in the righ-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-pre-coded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response - - don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule. This is very important as sometimes the interviewer tends to summarize too much. Avoid this.

9. DK means "Don't Know." REF means "Refused."

10. There are two forms of the interview schedule. Some sets of questions are only in one form. Watch for these sections.

C. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included in the first page. First, write interviewer's number on the schedule (this may be done following the interview if you wish). The cover sheet will have an I.D. number in the upper right-hand corner. Record this number in #1. This is very important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate!! In #2 record the time of first contact with the respondent. Record time to the minute -- do not try to round or estimate. Later, after you finish the interviewer ratings at the end of the schedule, record the exact time you finish in #3. All time should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8 in the evening is 20:00. Compute length of interview and code as #4. Record date of interview and day of week in #5 and #6.

D. Summary Table of Persons in Household (Residents)

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. If there are more than ten in the household, record information on additional people below table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school or kindergarten years. Completing fifth grade would be recorded as 5 years. Thus students currently enrolled in the sixth grade have completed only the 5th grade and would be recorded as 5 years. Children who have not yet started school have 0 years.

3. Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

0	Less than high school diploma
1	High school diploma or GED (general education degree)
2	Jr. or Community College Degree, Associate degree; two-year degree
3	Bachelor's Degree (B.A, or B.S.)
4	Master's degree (M.A. or M.S.)
5	Dentistry, Optometry; law; ministry; chiropractor
5	Doctor's degree (Ph.D. or M.D.) J.D. or Juris Doctor (advanced law degree)

5. Code each Status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, the selected child, or other. For several of the questions, a sample of children is necessary. If the respondent lists any children between 4 and 17 in the household, use the child selection table printed on the cover sheet

to select a child within that age range to inquire about. Circle '3' (selected child) as this child's status in the survey and mark the child's name down on a piece of paper so that you can refer to the child by name in the appropriate questions (80).

E. Directions for specific items

7. You will have to refer back to the cover sheet to determine the Town or County they are currently living in. You should note this before you enter the schedule so that you don't have to take time at this stage to look it up. If they ask how big an area we would include in defining their neighborhood, town or community, don't give them any guidance but tell them to use their own definition.

14. If more than one category fits, choose the highest on the list.

14.B. Be as specific as possible here!! Just "teacher" or "farmer" is not enough. Be much more specific. Don't be afraid to put down too much information. It is sometimes helpful to know place of employment, e.g., meat cutter at Hinky Dinky, at Farmland, etc. Be sure to get the detail specified for farmers. This is very important. This information should be gathered only for current job, or in the case of former workers, most recent job. In cases where respondent has two jobs, get detail for the main job.

14.C. Refers to time with this employer, not to particular occupation. For farmers, time on this land or in this region.

15-15.C. Same as 14-14.C.

21-28. These questions are for women or men who defined their major status as "keeping house" or "retired" in Ques. #14.

34. This refers to natural children only, not foster or adopted children.

39. If they give a very general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as "Other" and probe for the name of the church they attend.

42. For each group that a respondent belongs to, record the name and the type (e.g. A, B, etc.) in the chart. If a person belongs to 3 church groups, list these on 3 separate lines and put 'A' after each name. Get the name of the group as accurately as possible and do not use initials. After all groups are named, return to the top of the list for group information questions.

42.E. "Size" refers to official size, not the number who show up for meetings.

47. - 50. "Local" refers to city or county government, not regional.

56. This question is attempting to find out what recent actions people have taken in the last 12 months. We are concerned here only with actions taken for the first time in the last 12 months. For example, annual storm door installation would not count. Use the response categories to code each response, but do not use them as probes. If a respondent says "no," the code 2--do not ask for further information. If they volunteer further information, fit the response as best as possible into the other codes.

76-78. These questions should be asked of all respondents, even if retired. It is very possible for a retired individual to have a part time job, or to have other household members working who have experienced these.

80. This is a complex set of questions and you will need to pay attention very carefully. Note that they are concerned about recreation only in the last 12 months. Only children 4-17 are eligible for these questions. All questions concerning satisfaction and location are to be asked only about the respondent. If the child was the only participant, do not ask. Use your own words to fill out the chart. Use the chart itself as a guide to the appropriate questions. Where no place is indicated for the answer to be coded, the question is not to be asked.

80. CAMPING: Staying in a cabin is not camping. Question about tents vs. RVs refers to where respondent slept. If respondent slept out of doors or in a tent, then it is tent camping.

HUNTING: Significant numbers of people go along on hunting trips who are not really intending to shoot anything and do not carry guns. If they say they or child went hunting, follow up by asking if they were actually carrying a gun. If not, record as NO (2).

86. This includes opthalmologists and osteopaths, but not opticians, optometrists or chiropractors.

86.B. A clinic is not a building with several doctors in it who are basically independent practitioners, but something like Planned Parenthood or the County Health Clinic. If in doubt, specify exactly what the respondent means by clinic and leave uncoded. The HMO would be a doctor's office.

86.D. The reference here is to their family doctor or general doctor rather than their specialist if they have seen both. If they have regularly scheduled appointments, code '96.'

89. This includes admission for out-patient surgery.

90.A. Health Central would be insurance through employer, as would most Blue Cross and Aetna plans. It may take a probe to determine if they pay for all the insurance or whether it is a group plan through their employer. Note that CHAMPUS (federal employees) and military insurance are now "insurance through employer."

90.B. This question includes health insurance cost of the entire family. It does not include employer's contribution, but simply amount paid by employee (often through payroll deduction).

90.E. Refers to respondent's medical treatment only, not other family members. This does not include payments for drugs or the cost of health insurance.

91.-93. Do not read the categories. Record the limitation as clearly and completely as possible, verbatim if possible. PROBE.

102. This refers to exercise that makes them perspire under normal conditions. For swimmers, count as exercise if they swim laps. Also, include any exercise for heart or lung conditions which are under a physician's direction (for example, limited walking) even if less than 20-30 minutes.

131. If a person says they belong to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one they usually consider themselves. If they cannot choose, record the two groups in Other.

134. This refers to family income or individual income if living alone. In the case of several unrelated persons living together as a household, this includes only the respondent. Read all of the categories.

135. Required only of those who have moved since the last interview. For them it is vital. Carefully and legibly record their address fully in the boxes. For people living in the country, get their location as accurately as possible, so that we could pinpoint within a mile or two where the person lives (e.g., one mile north of the juntion of Highway 77 and Highway 2).

136. You may reword this or elaborate any way you wish to secure this information.

F. Post-Interview Ratings

Record the time that the interview is completed after filling out the post-interview ratings and before editing. Answer the post interview questions as fully as possible, using your best judgement. Always give a thumbnail sketch, even if the interview went smoothly. We want your impression of the interview and any complications you noted (interruptions, questions, etc.).

APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

SHEET NO.____________

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Assigned Number	Sequence Number	Type	Date In	Precoded Seg.		Coded Seg.		Date Verif.	Date I.D. Sep. and Filed
				Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date Coded	Date Punched		

APPENDIX G

CODING INSTRUCTIONS, CODING SHEETS AND INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION FORM, AND INDUCTIVE CODES FOR CORE QUESTIONS

CODING INSTRUCTIONS - NASIS 1983

GENERAL

Coding is done on the special coding sheets from which the keypunching is done. Follow all instructions carefully. If the instructions do not provide the answer to a special situation, put the schedule you are working on aside until you can clear with the project director what you should do. Don't try to think of your own solution!. Three people may decide to treat the same situation in three different ways, reducing the reliability of the coding.

All information must be recorded accurately. Some of the schedules you code will be coded again by someone else to check on your coding accuracy and reliability. Any problems found in coding will be called to your attention as soon as found to correct the problems quickly. It should be emphasized again that if you are in doubt, ask.

The most common coding technique is inductive classification (I.C.). This technique is used to code open-ended items for which we have not assigned a set of pre-determined categories. A master I.C. sheet for each I.C. item will be kept in a place all coders can access. The first response you receive is assigned a code of 1., and a brief but accurate summary of the response is written next to the number 1. on the I.C. Coder Form. The person adding the category also includes their initials and the date the category was added. Always check through the list to see if any previously assigned I.C. category fits. A perfect fit is normally not necessary unless so specified. If a category is not already available, a new one should be added to the list and assigned the next number in sequence.

Record all codes right-justified, i.e., a 1 in a 3-column field would be 001. Unless directed otherwise, code zeroes if inappropriate or no answer.

If the question was not filled out for any reason, leave blank unless otherwise instructed.

Specific Instructions

On each coding sheet the first four columns have already been filled in with the project number, 2 1 4 4. The next four columns (5-8) are to be filled in with the assigned number which is hand-written at the very top right-hand corner of the interview schedule. Columns 9-14 are for the six-digit Panel I.D. number of the respondent. Please be accurate as this number is used to merge the code sheets with the pre-coded information which is already keypunched. The I.D. number assigned to you, the coder, is recorded in columns 15-16. The two-digit card number is already filled in in columns 17 and 18.

Card No. 12

Question	Columns	Instructions
1-4	19-20	Count the number in the household and place in columns 19-20. Look for an indication of more than 10 people in the household.
1-4	21-22	Determine which of the following categories the household will fall into and record in columns 21-22. If the household does not fit into these categories, create an I.C. sheet starting with code 13 and describe the household with the code. 1. Husband-Wife only 2. Husband-Wife, Children 3. Husband-Wife, Children, Other Relatives 4. Husband-Wife, Children, Other Relatives, Non-Relatives 5. Husband-Wife, Children, Non-Relatives 6. One Person household 7. Two or more Non-Relatives living together 8. Parent with own Children 9. Parent with own Children, Other Relatives 10. Parent with own Children, Other Non-Relatives 11. Parent with own Children, Other Relatives, Non-Relatives 12. Two or more Relatives not elsewhere classified

Question	Columns	Instructions
	23	Number of residents 18 years of age or older.
	24	Number of residents between the ages of 6 and 17.
	25	Number of residents 5 years of age or younger.
8.B.	26-27	Reason for involuntary move.
8.B.	28-29	"Other" reason for moving.
11.A.	30-32	Where R. is thinking of moving.
14.B.	34-35	Respondent's S.E.I. Code. Asssign the S.E.I. Code from the list provided. Do this as accurately as you can. If an occupation is not on the list, find the best substitute. If you still have problems, save it and ask the project director. Assign 00 if No Occupation. DK = 98; REF = 99.
14.B.	36-37	Respondent's Occupation Type Code. Assign from the list provided. If not enough information is available, consult the director. No Occupation = 00; DK = 98; REF = 99.
15.B.	38-39	Spouse's S.E.I. Code. Same as 14.B. Code 97 if no spouse.
15.B.	40-41	Spouse's Occupation Type Code. Same as 14.B. Code 97 if no spouse.
39.	42-43	"Other" Religion.
40.	44-45	"Other" Denomination.
42.	46-49	First Organization named.
	50-53	Second Organization named.
	54-57	Third Organization named.
	58-61	Fourth Organization named.
	62-65	Fifth Organization named.
	66-69	Sixth Organization named.
	70-73	Seventh Organization named.
	74-77	Eighth Organization named.

Card No. 13

Question	Columns	Instructions
42.	19-22	Ninth Organization named.
	23-26	Tenth Organization named.
43.	27-28	"Cther" Political preference.
56.f.	29-30	First "Other" energy-saving measure.
	31-32	Second "Other" energy-saving measure.
	33-34	Third "Other" energy-saving measure.
58.f.	35-37	First "Other" energy-saving measure planned.
	38-40	Second "Other" energy-saving measure planned.
67.	41-43	"Other" - what State should do to alleviate problem.
76.B.	44-46	"Other" things done to adjust to loss.
77.A.	47-49	"Other" things done to help relatives adjust to loss.
84.	50-52	Accidents or Injuries during last two weeks.
86.B.	53-54	"Other" clinic.
88.	55-56	"Other" means to get to Doctor's Office.
89.D.	57-58	"Other" way of paying for treatment.
90.A.	59-60	"Other" type of insurance plan.
90.F.	61-62	"Other" weaknesses in health insurance plan.
91.B.	63-65	Reason for limitation in dressing, bathing, eating, etc.
92.B.	66-68	Reason for limitation in moving about.
93.B.	69-71	Reason for mechanical aid.
97.C.	72-74	Brand of cigarettes smoked by Respondent.
101.C.	75-76	"Other" treatment prescribed for high blood pressure.
131.	77-78	"Other" Race.

Card No. 14

Question	Columns	Instructions
GEOCODING -- Code for each respondent, whether they have moved or not.		
	19	The first digit of the telephone area code. Look on the cover sheet for the area code and enter a "3" if the area code is 308, and a "4" if it is 402.
	20-22	Telephone prefix.
	23-25	County Code. Take this 3-digit number from the list in the code book. If they have moved, the county will be listed in Q. 135. If they have not, you will have to look it up by address.
	26-29	City Code. Take this 4-digit number from the list of city codes in the code book. Check the answer to Q.135 (and Q. 9.). If the respondent does not live in a town or city, code 9996. If respondent has moved, the city will be listed in Q. 135. If they have not, get the city from the last address on the cover sheet.
ONLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MOVED		
	30-33	X-Axis
	34-37	Y-Axis
		Enter only if the respondent has moved. Locate the community or place they live using question 135. Record to the nearest 10th. For example, someone living on line 14 would be recorded as 14.0. If they live in town, it would be __ __.__ 0; North of town would be __ __.__ 1; Northeast, __ __.__ 2; East, __ __.__ 3; Southeast, __ __.__ 4; South, __ __.__ 5; Southwest, __ __.__ 6; West, __ __.__ 7; Northwest, __ __.__ 8; If exact location from town not given, it would be __ __.__ 9.

Project________________

INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION (I.C.) CODER FORM

ITEM #____________ DESCRIPTION______________________________

# of Columns _________ Sheet ______ of ______

No.	I.C. Description	Coder's Initials	Date Added

NASIS-83
CARD NO. 12

DATE CODED:__________
CODER I.D. NO.:__________

2 1	1 2	4 3	4 4	ASSIGNED 5
NUMBER 6	7	8	Panel I. D. 9	NUMBER 10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. 15
NUMBER 16	1 17	2 18	HH Number 19	20
HH Type 21	22	18 or Older 23	No. 6-17 24	No. 0-5 25
8.B. Involuntary Move - Why 26	27	8.B. "Other" Reason to Move 28	29	11.A. Where 30
thinking of Moving 31	32	33	14.B. R.'s SEI Code 34	35
14.B. R.'s Occup. Type 36	37	15.B. S.'s SEI Code 38	39	15.B. S.'s 40
Occup. Type 41	39. "Other" Religion 42	43	40. "Other" Denomination 44	45
42. Organization #1 46	47	48	49	42. Organization 50
#2 51	52	53	42. Organization #3 54	55
56	57	42. Organization #4 58	59	60
61	42. Organization #5 62	63	64	65
42. Organization #6 66	67	68	69	42. Organization 70
#7 71	72	73	42. Organization #8 74	75
76	77	Blank 78	Blank 79	Blank 80

NASIS-83
CARD NO. 13

DATE CODED: ______
CODER I.D. NO.: ______

2 1	1 2	4 3	4 4	ASSIGNED 5
NUMBER 6	7	8	Panel I.D. NUMBER 9	10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. 15
NUMBER 16	1 17	3 18	42. Organization #9 19	20
21	22	42. Organization #10 23	24	25
26	42. "Other" 27	28	56.f. "Other" Energy Measures 29	30
56.f. "Other" Energy Measures 31	32	56.f. "Other Energy Measures 33	34	58.f. 1st 35
"Other" Energy Measure 36	37	58.f. "Other" Energy Measure 38	39	40
67. "Other" 41	42	43	76.B. "Other" 44	45
46	77.A. "Other" 47	48	49	84. Accidents 50
or Injuries 51	52	86.B. Other Clinic 53	54	88. Other Means 55
Get to Dr. 56	89.D. Other Way Pay 57	58	90.A. "Other Type Insurance 59	60
90.F. Other Weakness in Ins. 61	62	91.B. Limitation - Dressing, Etc. 63	64	65
92.B. Limitation - Moving About 66	67	68	94.B. Mechanical Aid 69	70
71	97.C. Brand of Cigarettes 72	73	74	101.C. Other 75
Treatment 76	131. Other Race 77	78	Blank 79	Blank 80

NASIS-83
CARD NO. 14

DATE CODED:__________
CODER I.D. NO.:__________

2 1	1 2	4 3	4 4	ASSIGNED 5
NUMBER 6	7	8	Panel I.D. 9	NUMBER 10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. 15
NUMBER 16	1 17	4 18	Area Code 19	Telephone 20
Prefix 21	22	County Code 23	24	25
City Code 26	27	28	29	X-Axis 30
31	32	33	Y-Axis 34	35
36	37	End of card 38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

Coder I. D. Number

01	Geneva Baker
02	Pat Halama
03	Joan Strizek

Household Type

01	Husband-Wife only
02	Husband-Wife, Children
03	Husband-Wife, Children, Other Relatives
04	Husband-Wife, Children, Other Relatives, Non-Relatives
05	Husband-Wife, Children, Non-Relatives
06	One Person Household
07	Two or More Non-Relatives Living Together
08	Parent with Own Children
09	Parent with Own Children, Other Relatives
10	Parent with Own Children, Other Non-Relatives
11	Parent with Own Children, Other Relatives, Non-Relatives
12	Two or More Relatives not elsewhere classified
13	Husband-Wife, Other Relatives, Other Non-Relatives
14	Husband-Wife, Other Relatives
15	Husband-Wife, Other Non-Relative
16	Two or More Relatives and Other Non-Relatives

8. B. Reason for Involuntary Move

01	Landlord got married and wanted to move into his house
02	Wanted to live in a house instead of an apartment
03	Financial reasons - unemployment - forced to move
04	Husband ill -- had to move off the farm
05	Company home - when retired, had to leave
06	Landlord's daughter got married so he needed house
07	Husband passed away - had to leave farm
08	They sold the condominium where we were living
09	Landlord failed to pay the gas bill
10	Changed my apartment to condominium and I couldn't afford it
11	Lease was up - owner sold the building - had to move
12	Landlord asked respondent to move
13	Roommate got married
14	Rent went up and up; property went down and down; had no choice but to get out

8. B "Other" Reason to Move

01	Got married
02	Closer to school, not a good neighborhood to raise kids
03	Moved away from parents' home
04	Better house
05	Cousin got married - wanted a roommate for a while

06	Bought a new home/Built a new home
07	Live by myself
08	Broke hip - had to get an apartment on main floor
09	Closer to school/Convenience for school
10	Rent increase - dissatisfied with building manager
11	Apartment flooded/Damage
12	Graduated from college
13	Started to school/college
14	Economic reasons
15	Liked neighborhood better
16	Sold home
17	Closer to wife´s job
18	Wanted to live by herself with people her own age
19	Doctor recommended smaller place
20	Want own apartment
21	Cheaper rent
22	House was too much work
23	Wanted a newer home
24	Both retired
25	Moved to Lincoln to go to college
26	Bought a farm
27	Moved to town - due to husband´s terminal illness
28	Home for the summer
29	Could not afford rent
30	Better place to live
31	Moved to town
32	Cheaper to heat small house
33	Rented another farm
34	Wanted to move to a lake
35	Wanted a rental property
36	Wanted to live in country
37	Wanted bigger apartment
38	Close to the academy where children are in school
39	To share expenses
40	No money - had to move back to mother
41	Home too large
42	Move in with a friend/roommate
43	Retired
44	Wanted to get away from winters - moved to Virginia
45	To be closer to ministry - the church they´re working with
46	Bigger house
47	Closer to hospital
48	Roommates moved - needed a smaller place
49	Less expensive area
50	Like it in Superior - like a smaller town
51	Moved with parents
52	Something different
53	Bought property for investment and resale
54	Wanted to be on own
55	Neighborhood was deteriorating
56	Rent increase
57	Left school to go to work
58	Retired - move from farm
59	Sold house to ex-husband

60	Move to our own home
61	Wanted to stay in an apartment
62	Health improved
63	Finished school and got a job
64	Bad location because of crime
65	Easier upkeep and maintenance
66	Newer apartment - something better
67	Smaller house
68	To be close to family
69	Bigger, better house
70	To get custody of kids

11. A. Where thinking of moving

0001	Columbus, NE
0002	Florida
0003	Norfolk, NE
0004	To a bigger house/same town, different house
0005	Tucson, AR
0006	Kansas or California
0007	Omaha/Acreage/New House/Another Housl
0008	In Nebraska, don´t know what city/county
0009	Gering
0010	Someplace warm without snow
0011	Missouri, Alabama, or Georgia
0012	Just outside of Bridgeport
0013	Rochester, MN
0014	Stay in Holdrege - move to another residence in same town
0015	To another house in Omaha, and then maybe to Kearney
0016	Grand Island, NE
0017	Buy an acreage - still in Cass County
0018	Broken Bown, NE - new home in same town
0019	Into the town of Davenport, NE
0020	6514 Spendcer, Omaha, NE - if loan goes through
0021	Garnet, KS
0022	Lincoln, NE/surrounding area
0023	Alliance, NE
0024	Minneapolis, MN
0025	La Vista, NE
0026	Scottsdale or Mesa, AR
0027	Rural area near residence
0028	California/Northern California
0029	West Coast
0030	South Dakota or NE
0031	North Platte, NE
0032	Hot Springs, ARK
0033	West of Malcolm
0034	Hastings, NE
0035	Possibly Maryland
0036	Another house in Plattsmouth
0037	General area now in
0038	Sutton, NE
0039	Ord, NE
0040	Colorado

0041	Kearney, NE
0042	Stay in Abie area
0043	San Antonio, TX
0044	Oklahoma
0045	Trailer Court/La Platte
0046	Out of State
0047	Overseas
0048	Arizona
0049	Scottsbluff or Crawford
0050	To father-in-law´s house in country
0051	Des Moines, IA
0052	Smaller house in Scottsbluff, NE
0053	Lincoln 1 year; then to Sidney
0054	Topeka, KS
0055	Guam
0056	into town
0057	In Nebraska -- out of Aurora
0058	Millard, NE
0059	Apartment in Omaha
0060	Anywhere - depends on church
0061	Move to Germany
0062	Hebron
0063	Farm in Columbus area
0064	Texas
0065	Plattsmouth, NE
0066	Hampton, NE
0067	Omaha or Lincoln
0068	North Dakota
0069	Texas or California
0070	Waverly or outskirts of Lincoln
0071	Schuyler, NE
0072	Burchard, NE
0073	East Coast
0074	Seattle
0075	Hastings or out of state
0076	Southern U.S.
0077	Denver, CO
0078	Amelia, NE
0079	Kansas City or Dallas
0080	Logan, Utah
0081	Kansas City, MO
0082	Oakland, NE
0083	Sidney
0084	Eastern Nebraska
0085	Back to old address in Lexington
0086	Leigh, NE
0087	Different house in Auburn
0088	Larger city
0089	Back home with wife
0090	RFD, Hickman, NE
0091	Southwest Nebraska - maybe out of state
0092	Wyoming
0093	Farm near Denton
0094	Somewhere in Lancaster Co.
0095	Another house in Coleridge

0096	Corning, IA
0097	Nebraska City - outside city limits
0098	Another house in Lincoln
0099	Either build on development or to Omaha
0100	Iowa
0101	Black Hills, South Dakota
0102	Lexington area
0103	Malaysia
0104	St. Edward
0105	Las Vegas
0106	Bellevue
0107	North of Omaha in open country
0108	Virginia
0109	Out of Wayne
0110	Platte Center Farm
0111	Petersburg, NE
0112	Muncie, Indiana
0113	Beatrice, NE
0114	Arlington, MA
0115	England
0116	Rest home in Cambridge
0117	New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, or Wisconsin
0118	Elwood, NE
0119	Comstock, NE
0120	East or West Coast
0121	Blair, NE
0122	Chadron, NE

Occupational Type Codes Used on Occupation Questions

01	Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers
02	Managers, Officials, and Proprietors
03	Clerical and Kindred Workers
04	Sales Workers
05	Craftsmen and Foremen
06	Operatives
07	Non-farm Laborers
08	Private Household Workers
09	Service Workers
10	Farm Laborers or Foremen
11	Military
12	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
13	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated
14	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
15	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary irrigation
16	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
17	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated
18	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary irrigation
19	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
20	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
21	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated
22	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary irrigation
23	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary irrigation

24	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
25	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
26	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
27	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
28	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
29	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
30	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
31	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
32	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
33	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated
34	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
35	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary irrigation
36	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
37	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
38	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
39	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
40	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
41	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
42	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
43	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
44	Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle
45	Rancher, 3,000 - 4,999 head of cattle
46	Rancher, 1,500 - 2,999 head of cattle
47	Rancher, 750 - 1,499 head of cattle
48	Rancher, 250 - 749 head of cattle
49	Rancher, 100 - 249 head of cattle
50	Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle
51	Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
52	Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified
53	Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified
54	Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified
55	Retired, No Other Information
56	Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
57	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
58	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
59	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
60	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, primary irrigation
61	Dairy farmer
62	Farmer, Own-Rent, primary irrigation
63	Hog Farmer
64	Rancher-Farmer, own 1000-1999 acres, 100-249 head of cattle
65	Farm/Ranch manager
66	Grain, dairy, and hog farmer
67	Grain, hog and beef farmer
68	Grain and hog farmer
69	Rancher-Farmer, own 220-499 acres, rent 8500 acres, 250-749 head of cattle
70	Sheep raiser
71	Farmer, cattle feeder, 500 head fed each year
72	Farmer, own-rent, non-irrigated, dairy cattle, cattle
73	Rancher, own 2000 dry-land, cattle operation

74 Farmer, hog and beef
75 Manager Swine Operation - 2000 hogs
76 Farmer, owns 320 non-irrigated acres, 200 cattle, 500 hogs
77 Farmer, owns 720 irrigated acres, 1000 hogs

39. "Other" Religion

01 Evangelism
02 Rationalist
03 Baha´i
04 Charismatic
05 Interdenominational
06 Greek Orthodox

40. "Other" Denomination

01 Mennonite
02 Nazarene
03 Independent - Central Church of Christ
04 Covenant Mission Church
05 Unitarian Universalist
06 Latter Day Saints - Mormon
07 Seventh Day Adventist
08 Jansen Bible Church
09 Evangelical Covenant
10 Independent Christian Church
11 Methodist/Congregational
12 Berean
13 Reformed Church
14 Church of England
15 New Life Community
16 Jehovah Witness
17 Evangelical
18 Born Again Christian
19 Covenant
20 Fundamental - Independent
21 Reformed Church in America
22 Faith Community Church
23 Pentecostal
24 Northeast Evangelical Missionary Church
25 Unity Christian Church
26 Unitarian
27 Open Door - AMS
28 Interdenominational
29 Community
30 Presbyterian and United Church of Christ
31 Berean Fundamental
32 Christian
33 World Wide Church of God
34 Church of the Brethern
35 Church of England
36 God in Christ

37	Bible Church
38	Non-denominational - meet in homes
39	Hope Reformed
40	Christian Missionary Alliance
41	Reorganized Latter Day Saints
42	Church of God
43	Maranatha (Non-denominational)
44	Orthodox Presbyterian (Reformed)
45	Gospel Tabernacle
46	Intra-Culture - Church of God - Indian Church
47	Unity
48	Christian Science
49	Lincoln Christian Community Church (part of the Holy Order of Man)
50	Gospel Chapel
51	Fundamental Christian

43. "Other" Political Preference

01	Not politically active
02	Don´t vote
03	No interest
04	Not a citizen
05	Haven´t registered

131. "Other" Race

01	Pacific Islander
02	Native Afro American

CITIES FOR NASIS-83

0005	Abie
0010	Adams
0015	Ainsworth
0020	Albion
0025	Alda
0040	Alliance
0080	Arapahoe
0085	Arcadia
0090	Arlington
0095	Arnold
0105	Ashland
0115	Atkinson
0125	Auburn
0130	Aurora
0175	Bassett
0180	Battle Creek
0185	Bayard
0195	Beatrice
0200	Beaver Crossing
0215	Beemer
0230	Bellevue
0240	Belvidere
0245	Benedict
0250	Benkelman
0255	Bennet
0265	Bertrand
0275	Big Springs
0280	Bladen
0285	Blair
0300	Blue Hill
0305	Blue Springs
0335	Bridgeport
0355	Broken Bow
0370	Bruning
0380	Brunswick
0400	Burwell
0415	Byron
0420	Cairo
0430	Cambridge
0445	Carroll
0465	Central City
0475	Chadron
0480	Chambers
0490	Chappell
0515	Clay Center
0535	Coleridge
0545	Columbus
0575	Cortland
0590	Cozad
0605	Crawford
0610	Creighton
0620	Crete
0625	Crofton
0640	Curtis
0650	Dakota City
0675	Davenport
0680	Davey
0685	David City
0695	Daykin
0700	Decatur
0710	Deshler
0720	DeWitt
0730	Diller
0750	Doniphan
0755	Dorchester
0780	Dunning
0785	Dwight
0790	Eagle
0795	Eddyville
0800	Edgar
0815	Elgin
0825	Elkhorn
0830	Elmcreek
0835	Elmwood
0845	Elwood
0849	Elsmere
0850	Elyria
0855	Exeter
0880	Ewing
0885	Exeter
0890	Fairbury
0895	Fairfield
0900	Fairmont
0905	Falls City
0930	Fordyce
0935	Fort Calhoun
0945	Franklin
0950	Fremont
0955	Friend
0985	Geneva
0995	Gering
0996	Gibbon
1010	Giltner
1020	Goehner

1025	Gordon
1030	Gothenburg
1035	Grafton
1045	Grand Island
1070	Gretna
1080	Guide Rock
1100	Hallam
1130	Harrison
1135	Hartington
1145	Hastings
1155	Hay Springs
1170	Hebron
1175	Hemingford
1200	Hershey
1205	Hickman
1220	Holdrege
1235	Hooper
1255	Howells
1265	Hubbell
1270	Humboldt
1275	Humphrey
1285	Huntley
1290	Hyannis
1295	Imperial
1345	Juaniata
1350	Kearney
1355	Kenesaw
1370	Kimball
1380	Laurel
1383	La Vista
1395	Leigh
1415	Lexington
1425	Lincoln
1440	Litchfield
1450	Long Pine
1455	Loomis
1470	Loup City
1490	Lyons
1495	McCook
1515	Madison
1520	Madrid
1530	Malcolm
1570	Maxwell
1600	Merna
1610	Milford
1615	Millard
1625	Milligan
1635	Minden
1640	Mitchell
1665	Monroe
1670	Mullen
1675	Murdock
1680	Murray
1685	Naper
1695	Nebraska City
1700	Nehawka
1705	Neligh
1730	Newman Grove
1735	Newport
1755	Norfolk
1765	North Bend
1775	North Platte
1790	Oakland
1815	Ogallala
1825	Omaha
1830	O'Neill
1845	Ord
1860	Osceola
1865	Oshkosh
1880	Overton
1885	Oxford
1900	Palmer
1915	Papillion
1925	Paxton
1935	Pender
1950	Phillips
1960	Pierce
1965	Pilger
1970	Plainview
1980	Plattsmouth
1985	Pleasant Dale
2005	Ponca
2045	Ralston
2055	Ravenna
2065	Red Cloud
2070	Republican City
2090	Riverdale
2120	Roseland
2130	Rulo
2135	Rushville
2145	St. Edward
2155	St. Paul
2175	Schuyler
2185	Scottsbluff

2190	Scribner
2200	Seward
2205	Shelby
2210	Shelton
2230	Sidney
2255	South Sioux City
2260	Spalding
2290	Stanton
2295	Staplehurst
2345	Stromsburg
2350	Stuart
2360	Superior
2370	Sutherland
2375	Sutton
2380	Swanton
2385	Syracuse
2390	Table Rock
2415	Tecumseh
2420	Tekamah
2435	Thedford
2445	Tilden
2455	Trenton
2485	Upland
2490	Utica
2495	Valentine
2500	Valley
2505	Valparaiso
2520	Verdigre
2540	Wahoo
2570	Waterloo
2580	Wausa
2585	Waverly
2590	Wayne
2595	Weeping Water
2605	Western
2609	Westerville
2615	Weston
2620	West Point
2630	Wilber
2640	Wilsonville
2655	Winside
2665	Wisner
2670	Wolbach
2680	Wood River
2685	Wymore
2690	Wynot
2695	York
2700	Yutan
2706	Morrill
2710	Liscoe
2785	Odessa
2910	Lemoyne
2920	St. Marys
3000	Morse Bluffs
9996	Open Country

001	Adams (13)
003	Antelope (11)
005	Arthur (19)
007	Banner (22)
009	Blaine (26)
011	Boone (10)
013	Box Butte (23)
015	Boyd (24)
017	Brown (24)
019	Buffalo (15)
021	Burt (6)
023	Butler (8)
025	Cass (4)
027	Cedar (25)
029	Chase (19)
031	Cherry (24)
033	Cheyenne (21)
035	Clay (13)
037	Colfax (10)
039	Cuming (6)
041	Custer (26)
043	Dakota (3)
045	Dawes (23)
047	Dawson (16)
049	Deuel (21)
051	Dixon (25)
053	Dodge (5)
055	Douglas (1)
057	Dundy (20)
059	Fillmore (9)
061	Franklin (17)
063	Frontier (16)
065	Furnas (17)
067	Gage (14)
069	Garden (22)
071	Garfield (26)
073	Gosper (16)
075	Grant (19)
077	Greeley (26)
079	Hall (12)
081	Hamilton (12)
083	Harlan (17)
085	Hayes (20)
087	Hitchcock (20)
089	Holt (24)
091	Hooker (18)
093	Howard (12)
095	Jefferson (14)
097	Johnson (7)
099	Kearney (15)
101	Keith (19)
103	Keya Paha (24)
105	Kimball (21)
107	Knox (25)

109	Lancaster (2)
111	Lincoln (18)
113	Logan (18)
115	Loup (26)
117	McPherson (18)
119	Madison (11)
121	Merrick (12)
123	Morrill (22)
125	Nance (10)
127	Nemaha (7)
129	Nuckolls (13)
131	Otoe (4)
133	Pawnee (7)
135	Perkins (19)
137	Phelps (17)
139	Pierce (11)
141	Platte (10)
143	Polk (9)
145	Red Willow (20)
147	Richardson (7)
149	Rock (24)
151	Saline (8)
153	Sarpy (1)
155	Saunders (4)
157	Scotts Bluff (22)
159	Seward (8)
161	Sheridan (23)
163	Sherman (26)
165	Sioux (23)
167	Stanton (11)
169	Thayer (14)
171	Thomas (18)
173	Thurston (6)
175	Valley (26)
177	Washington (5)
179	Wayne (11)
181	Webster (13)
183	Wheeler (26)
185	York (9)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in the NASIS-83 Archive SPSS File

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore, VAR9 would be the information asked in the question number 9 ("Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?"). Some questions did not have numbers, or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number, then each item is followed either by an A, B, C ... or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number, for example DEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and MARITAL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus MARITAL2 would tell the marital status of the second person lsited. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label, but are followed by the letter ´R´ indicating respondent, for example, MARITALR. If the label is followed by the letter ´S´, it describes the respondent´s spouse. The child respondent selected for question 80 is described in another set of summary variables followed by the letter ´C´.

Variables that were not punched directly but coded from the interview schedule before punching are often designated by an ´I´ prefix followed by the number of the item on the schedule.

Created variables do not have a name with a number, but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

Variable Name	Variable Label
PROJ1	Project number card 1
ID83	ID Number Card 1
TYPE	1983 Interview Type
INTERV	Interviewer ID number in 1983
PANEL83	1983 Panel number
BEGAN83	1983 Time Interview Began
END83	1983 Time Interview Ended
LENGTH83	Length of Interview in Minutes
DATE83	Date of interview
DAY83	Day of week of interview
REL183	Relation of resident number 1 to P.I.E.
SEX183	Sex of resident number 1
AGE183	Age of residentnumber 1
MARIT183	Marital status of resident number 1
SCHL183	Years of schooling - resident number 1
DEG183	Highest degree - resident number 1
STAT183	Status in survey of resident number 1
REL283	Relation of resident number 2 to P.I.E.
SEX283	Sex of resident number 2
AGE283	Age of resident number 2
MARIT283	Marital status of resident number 2
SCHL283	Years of schooling - resident number 2
DEG283	Highest degree - resident number 2
STAT283	Status in survey of resident number 2
REL383	Relation of resident number 3 to P.I.E.
SEX383	Sex of resident number 3
AGE383	Age of resident number 3
MARIT383	Marital status of resident number 3
SCHL383	Years of schooling - resident number 3
DEG383	Highest degree - resident number 3
STAT383	Status in survey of resident number 3
REL483	Relation of resident number 4 to P.I.E.
SEX483	Sex of resident number 4
AGE483	Age of resident number 4
MARIT483	Marital status of resident number 4
SCHL483	Years of schooling - resident number 4
DEG483	Highest degree - resident number 4
STAT483	Status in survey of resident number 4
REL583	Relation of resident number 5 to P.I.E.
SEX583	Sex of resident number 5
AGE583	Age of resident number 5
MARIT583	Marital status of resident number 5
SCHL583	Years of schooling - resident number 5
DEG583	Highest degree - resident number 5
STAT583	Status in survey of resident number 5
REL683	Relation of resident number 6 to P.I.E.
SEX683	Sex of resident number 6
AGE683	Age of resident number 6
MARIT683	Marital status of resident number 6
SCHL683	Years of schooling - resident number 6
DEG683	Highest degree - resident number 6
STAT683	Status in survey of resident number 6
REL783	Relation of resident number 7 to P.I.E.

SEX783	Sex of resident number 7
AGE783	Age of resident number 7
MARIT783	Marital status of resident number 7
SCHL783	Years of schooling - resident number 7
DEG783	Highest degree - resident number 7
STAT783	Status in survey of resident number 7
REL883	Relation of resident number 8 to P.I.E.
SEX883	Sex of resident number 8
AGE883	Age of resident number 8
MARIT883	Marital status of resident number 8
SCHL883	Years of schooling - resident number 8
DEG883	Highest degree - resident number 8
STAT883	Status in survey of resident number 8
REL983	Relation of resident number 9 to P.I.E.
SEX983	Sex of resident number 9
AGE983	Age of resident number 9
MARIT983	Marital status of resident number 9
SCHL983	Years of schooling - resident number 9
DEG983	Highest degree - resident number 9
STAT983	Status in survey of resident number 9
REL083	Relation of resident number 10 to P.I.E.
SEX083	Sex of resident number 10
AGE083	Age of resident number 10
MARIT083	Marital status of resident number 10
SCHL083	Years of schooling - resident number 10
DEG083	Highest degree - resident number 10
STAT083	Status in survey of resident number 10
V783	Satisfaction with present residence
V7A83	Neighborhood convenience
V7B83	Neighborhood housing conditions
V7C83	Quality of schools
V7D83	Overall liking of neighborhood
V7E83	Crime safety of community versus two years ago
V883	Live in same residence as two years ago?
V8A83	Number of moves in last two years
V8B183	Why moved - lack of privacy
V8B283	Why moved - to be closer to services
V8B383	Why moved - to own home
V9B483	Why moved - involuntary
V8B583	Why moved - change in family status
V8B683	Why moved - fear for safety
V8B783	Why moved - to be closer to work
V8B883	Why moved - to be closer to kin
V8B983	Why moved - job transfer
V8B083	Why moved - other reason
V983	Type of residence
V9A83	Work in city of 2500+
V1083	Actively farming or ranching this year?
V1183	Moving within next two years?
V1283	Own your own home?
V1383	Years at current residence
V1483	Employment status past week
V14A83	Ever worked for full year?
V14C83	Months at current job
V14D83	Satisfaction with job

V1583	Employment status past week - spouse
V15A83	Ever work for full year? - spouse
V15C83	Months at current job - spouse
V1683	Would take same job again?
V1783	Does job match expectations?
V1883	Recommend same job to friend?
V19A83	How often work very fast on job?
V19B83	How often very hard physical work on job?
V19C83	How often very hard mental work on job?
V19D83	How often very little time to finish on job?
V20A83	Work hard/fast for self-esteem
V20B83	Work hard/fast because required
V20C83	Work hard/fast to keep up
V20D83	Work hard/fast because others depend
V20E83	Never work hard/fast
V2183	Satisfied with being retired/housewife?
V2283	Would be retired/housewife again?
V2383	Does being retired/housewife match expectations?
V2483	Recommend staying at home to friend?
V25A83	How often work very fast on housework?
V25B83	How often is housework very hard physically?
V25C83	How often is housework very hard mentally?
V25D83	How often have little time to finish housework?
V2683	Number of hours per week on housework
V27A83	Work hard/fast for self-esteem
V27B83	Work hard/fast because required
V27C83	Work hard/fast to keep up
V27D83	Work hard/fast for unusual events
V27E83	Never work hard/fast
V2883	Overall happiness rating
V2983	Relative income rating
V3083	Financial prospects
V3183	Should mothers work outside home?
V3283	Husband should be main breadwinner
V3383	Satisfaction with life
V3483	Number of children
V3583	Number times married
V35A83	Age when last married
V3683	Marital happiness rating
V3783	Marital communication rating
V3883	Thought about divorce last two years?
V3983	Religious preference
V4083	Protestant denomination
V4183	Attend religious services past seven days
V42A83	Organization number 1 - type
V42A183	Organization number 1 - number of years
V42A283	Organization number 1 - held office?
V42A383	Organization number 1 - number of hours/month
V42A483	Organization number 1 - meets locally?
V42A583	Organization number 1 - size
V42B83	Organization number 2- type
V42B183	Organization number 2 - number of years
V42B283	Organization number 2 - held office?
V42B383	Organization number 2 - number of hours/month
V42B483	Organization number 2 - meets locally?

V42B583	Organization number 2 - size
V42C83	Organization number 3 - type
V42C183	Organization number 3 - number of years
V42C283	Organization number 3 - held office?
V42C383	Organization number 3 - number of hours/month
V42C483	Organization number 3 - meets locally?
V42C583	Organization number 3 - size
V42D83	Organization number 4 - type
V42D183	Organization number 4 - number of years
V42D283	Organization number 4 - held office?
V42D383	Organization number 4 - number of hours/month
V42D483	Organization number 4 - meets locally?
V42D583	Organization number 4 - size
V42E83	Organization number 5 - type
V42E183	Organization number 5 - number of years
V42E283	Organization number 5 - held office?
V42E383	Organization number 5 - number of hours/month
V42E483	Organization number 5 - meets locally?
V42E583	Organization number 5 - size
V42F83	Organization number 6 - type
V42F183	Organization number 6 - number of years
V42F283	Organization number 6 - held office?
V42F383	Organization number 6 - number of hours/month
V42F483	Organization number 6 - meets locally?
V42F583	Organization number 6 - size
V42G83	Organization number 7 - type
V42G183	Organization number 7 - number of years
V42G283	Organization number 7 - held office?
V42G383	Organization number 7 - number of hours/month
V42G483	Organization number 7 - meets locally?
V42G583	Organization number 7 - size
V42H83	Organization number 8 - type
V42H183	Organization number 8 - number of years
V42H283	Organization number 8 - held office?
V42H383	Organization number 8 - number of hours/month
V42H483	Organization number 8 - meets locally?
V42H583	Organization number 8 - size
V42I83	Organization number 9 - type
V42I183	Organization number 9 - number of years
V42I283	Organization number 9 - held office?
V42I383	Organization number 9 - number of hours/month
V42I483	Organization number 9 - meets locally?
V42I583	Organization number 9 - size
V42J83	Organization number 10 - type
V42J183	Organization number 10 - number of years
V42J283	Organization number 10 - held office?
V42J383	Organization number 10 - number of hours/month
V42J483	Organization number 10 - meets locally?
V42J583	Organization number 10 - size
V4383	Political preference
V43A83	Strength of party affiliation
V43B83	Closer to which party?
V44A83	Voted past two years?
V44B83	Other political activities?
P4583	Political spectrum

P4683	Gubernatorial vote
P47A183	State spending - energy resources
P47A283	National spending - energy resources
P47A383	Local spending - energy resources
P47B183	State spending - crime prevention
P47B283	National spending - crime prevention
P47B383	Local spending - crime prevention
P47C183	State spending - education
P47C283	National spending - education
P47C383	Local spending - education
P47D183	State spending - water resources
P47D283	National spending - water resources
P47D383	Local spending - water resources
P47E183	State spending - poor/unemployed
P47E283	National spending - poor/unemployed
P47E383	Local spending - poor/unemployed
P47F183	State spending - elderly
P47F283	National spending - elderly
P47F383	Local spending - elderly
P47G183	State spending - farm problems
P47G283	National spending - farm problems
P47G383	Local spending - farm problems
P47H183	State spending - health care
P47H283	National spending - health care
P47H383	Local spending - health care
P48A83	Increase state taxes
P48B83	More efficient state programs
P48C83	Less for other state programs
P48D83	More aid to state from federal government
P49A83	Increase national taxes
P49B83	More efficient national programs
P49C83	Less for military/defense
P49D83	Less for other national programs
P50A83	Increase sales tax
P50B83	Increase local property tax
P50C83	More aid to local from state
P50D83	More aid to local from federal government
P50E83	More efficient local programs
P50F83	Less for other local programs
P50G83	Increase fees
V51A183	Air pollution now?
V51A283	Air pollution in 20 years?
V51B183	Water shortages now?
V51B283	Water shortages in 20 years?
V51C183	Water pollution now?
V51C283	Water pollution in 20 years?
V51D183	Nuclear waste now?
V51D283	Nuclear waste in 20 years?
V51E183	Available energy now?
V51E283	Available energy in 20 years?
V51F183	Soil quality now?
V51F283	Soil quality in 20 years?
E5283	Thermostat setting - day
E5383	Thermostat setting - night
E5483	Thermostat setting - nobody home

E5583	Air conditioning setting
E56A83	Caulked or weatherstripped?
E56B83	Installed storm windows?
E56C83	Installed storm doors?
E56D83	Insulated attic?
E56E83	Insulated walls?
E56F83	Other energy conservation - 1982
E5783	Aware of increase in cost of natural gas
E58A83	Plan to caulk or weatherstrip?
E58B83	Plan to install storm windows?
E58C83	Plan to install storm doors?
E58D83	Plan to insulate attic?
E58E83	Plan to insulate walls?
E58F83	Other energy conservation planned
E59A83	Supplemental heating energy - wood
E59B83	Supplemental heating energy - kerosene
E59C83	Supplemental heating energy - electricity
E6083	Considered wind or solar?
E6183	Would install wind or solar?
E6283	Living space - square feet
E6383	Home large or small?
E6483	Would trade house for size?
E65A83	Exchange too expensive
E65B83	Moving too expensive
E65C83	Moving inconvenient
E65D83	No trade - sentimental reasons
E65E83	No trade - other reasons
E6683	Most pressing energy problem in state?
E6783	Energy problem - what should state do?
E6883	Energy problem - raise taxes?
E6983	Your energy saving re: utility rates
E7083	Energy shortage in country?
E7183	Use carpool for work?
E7283	Should teach energy efficient driving?
E7383	Would attend energy efficient driving?
E7483	How often tune auto?
H7583	How often wear seatbelts?
V76A183	Job lay off?
V76A283	Cut in job's hours - days?
V76A383	Cut in overtime?
V76A483	Cut in benefits?
V76A583	Lost vacation time?
V76A683	Forced to take lower pay?
V76A783	Gave up raise?
V76A883	Cut in public assistance?
V76A983	Lost unemployment?
V76A083	Cut in pension or social security?
V76AA83	Forced retirement?
V76B183	Borrowed money?
V76B283	Took another job?
V76B383	Moved in with someone?
V76B483	Provided child care?
V76B583	Other adjustment to loss
V76C83	Effect of loss on family?
V77A83	Job lay off - close relative

V77B83	Cut in hours - close relative
V77C83	Lost unemployment - close relative
V77D83	Forced retirement - close relative
V77E83	Other loss - close relative
V77A183	Loaned money to close relative?
V77A283	Provided housing for close relative?
V77A383	Gave necessities to close relative?
V77A483	Gave work to close relative?
V77A583	Child care for close relative?
V77A683	Other help to close relative?
V7883	Worry about major wage earner job loss?
G7983	Consider self an active outdoor person?
G80A183	Activity - Hunting - self
G80A283	Activity - Hunting - child
G80A383	Number of days - hunting - self
G80A483	Number of days - hunting - child
G80A583	Hunting - participate less, more, or same
G80B183	Activity - Jogging - self
G80B283	Activity - Jogging - child
G80B383	Number of days - jogging - self
G80B483	Number of days - jogging - child
G80B583	Jogging - participate less, more, or same
G80C183	Activity - Skiing - self
G80C283	Activity - Skiing - child
G80C383	Number of days - Skiing - self
G80C483	Number of days - Skiing - child
G80C583	Skiing - participate less, more, or same
G80D182	Activity - Fishing - self
G80D283	Activity - Fishing - child
G80D583	Fishing - participate less, more, or same
G80E183	Activity - Lake Fishing - self
G80E283	Activity - Lake Fishing - child
G80E383	Number of days - Lake Fishing - self
G80E483	Number of days - Lake Fishing - child
G80F183	Activity - River Fishing - self
G80F283	Activity - River Fishing - child
G80F383	Number of days - River Fishing - self
G80F483	Number of days - River Fishing - child
G80G183	Activity - Camping - self
G80G283	Activity - Camping - child
G80G383	Number of days - Camping - self
G80G483	Number of days - Camping - child
G80G583	Camping - participation less, more, or same
G80G683	Where camped?
G80G783	Percent camped out of Nebraska
G80G883	Percent camped with tent
G80H183	Activity - Bicycling - self
G80H283	Activity - Bicycling - child
G80H383	Number of days - Bicycling - self
G80H483	Number of days - Bicycling - child
G80H583	Bicycling - participation less, more, or same
G80H883	Percent bicycling for recreation
H8183	General health rating
H8283	Felt going to have a nervous breakdown?
H8383	Sick during last two weeks?

H83A83	How many days sick during last two weeks?
H83B83	Stay in bed during last two weeks?
H83C83	How many days stay in bed during last two weeks?
H8483	Accidents or injuries during last two weeks?
H8583	Health problems that lasted over three months during past year?
H85A83	Talked to medical doctor about any health problem over the last three months?
H8683	Seen a medical doctor during last 12 months?
H86A83	How many times have you seen a doctor in last 12 months?
H86B83	Where do you usually see a doctor?
H86C83	Do you usually see a particular doctor?
H86D83	Number of days to get an appointment with doctor
H86E83	Number of minutes wait in doctor´s office
H8783	Number of minutes to travel to doctor´s office
H8883	How do you travel to your doctor´s office?
H8983	Were you admitted to a hospital during past year
H89A83	Number of hospital admissions during past year
H89B183	Number of nights in hospital - 1st admission
H89B283	Number of nights in hospital - 2nd admission
H89B383	Number of nights in hospital - 3rd admission
H89C83	Was surgery performed during hospital stay?
H89C183	Was this outpatient surgery?
H89D183	Paid hospital - private insurance
H89D283	Paid hospital - self
H89D383	Paid hospital - Medicare
H89D483	Paid hospital - Medicaid
H89D583	Paid hospital - other
H9083	Do you have health insurance coverage?
H90A183	Type of health insurance - private
H90A283	Type of health insurance - employer
H90A383	Type of health insurance - Medicare
H90A483	Type of health insurance - Medicaid
H90A583	Type of health insurance - other
H90B83	Monthly cost of health insurance
H90C83	Is dental insurance included?
H90D83	Is alcoholism treatment insurance included?
H90E83	Medical expenses paid last year, not covered by insurance
H90F183	Inadequate coverage - physician visits
H90F283	Inadequate coverage - catastrophic
H90F383	Inadequate coverage - mental illness
H90F483	Inadequate coverage - home care
H90F583	Inadequate coverage - prescriptions
H90F683	Inadequate coverage - dental care
H90F783	Inadaquate coverage -other
H9183	Physical/health condition restricting ability to eat, bathe, dress self, etc.
H91A83	Nature of limiting condition
H9283	Physical/health condition restriction use of transportation
H92A83	Nature of limiting condition
H9384	Require mechanical aids to move about?
H93A84	What mechanical aids required?

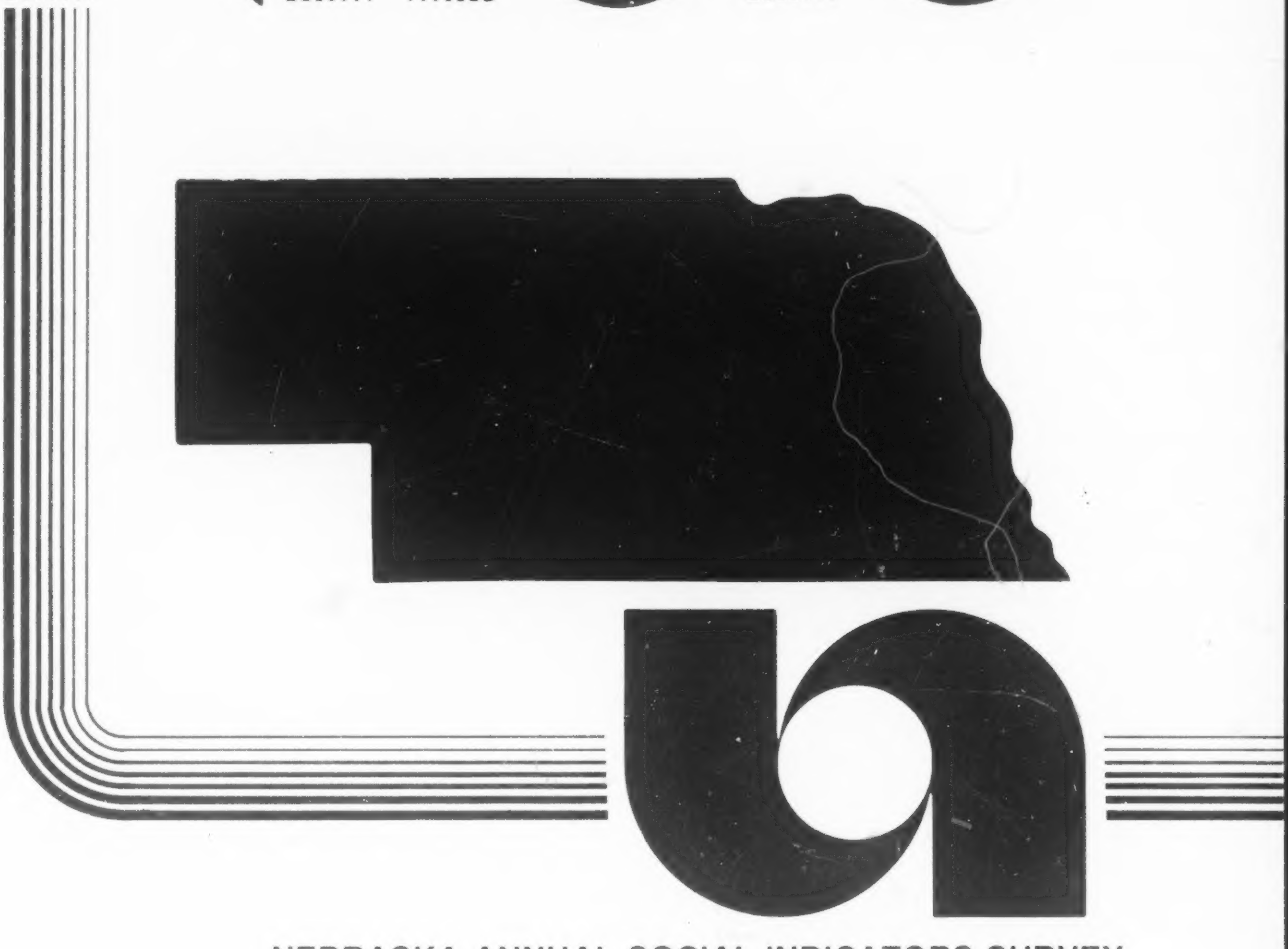
H9483	Have you seen a dentist in last 12 months?
H94A83	Number of times seen a dentist in last 12 months
H9583	Have you had a physical exam when you were not ill in the last 12 months?
H95A83	Number of physical exams in last 12 months
HD9683	Do you currently use tobacco?
HD9783	Currently smoke cigarettes?
HD97A83	At what age did you start smoking cigarettes?
HD97B83	Number of cigarettes smoked per day
HD97D83	Relative hazards of respondent´s usual brand of cigarettes
HD97E83	Will respondent still be smoking in five years?
HD97F83	Would respondent stop smoking if there were an easy way?
HD9883	Do you currently chew tobacco?
HD98A83	How often do you chew tobacco?
HD9983	Did you ever smoke cigarettes regularly?
HD99A83	Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life?
HD10083	Does respondent´s spouse smoke cigarettes?
R10183	Have you ever been told you had high blood pressure?
R101A83	Who told you that you had high blood pressure?
R101B83	Were you prescribed a treatment for high blood pressure?
R101C183	High blood pressure - medication
R101C283	High blood pressure - salt restricted diet
R101C383	High blood pressure - lose weight
R101C483	High blood pressure - exercise
R101C583	High blood pressure - relax
R101C683	High blood pressure - other
R101D83	Are you taking treatment now for high blood pressure?
R101E83	Is your blood pressure still high?
R10283	Frequency of exercise activity
R102A83	Number of times per week or month you exercise
R10383	Height
R10483	Weight
A10583	Does respondent drink presently?
A105A83	Did respondent ever drink?
A10683	Does respondent drink beer?
A10783	Frequency of beer drinking
A10883	Number of beers respondent drinks
A10983	Frequency of drinking 5 or more beers
A11083	Does respondent drink wine?
A11183	Frequency of wine drinking
A11283	Number of glasses of wine respondent drinks
A11383	Frequency of drinking 5 or more glasses of wine
A11483	Does respondent drink liquor?
A11583	Frequency of drinking liquor
A11683	Number of drinks respondent has
A11783	Frequency of drinking 5 or more drinks
A11883	Does it take more to become intoxicated?
A11983	Have people ever shown concern over your drinking?

A12083	Ever found couldn´t remember what did on night you drank?
A12183	Ever lost job due to drinking?
A12283	Family ever left because of drinking?
A12383	Ever been hospitalized because of drinking?
A12483	Ever been arrested for alcohol-related offenses?
A124A83	Number of times arrected for alcohol offenses
A12583	Seriousness of alcohol-abuse problems in your community
A12683	Seriousness of drug-abuse in community
A12783	Know of any programs in community to prevent alcohol or drug abuse
A12883	Think there is need for more programs in community
A12983	Know of any programs in schools designed to keep students from abusing alcohol or drugs
A13083	Think there is need for more programs in schools
V13183	Respondent´s race
V132A83	Income from Social Security or Railroad Retirement
V132B83	Income from ADC or AFDC
V132C83	Income from Supplemental Security Income
V132D83	Income from Veteran´s Payments
V132E83	Income from Unemployment Insurance or Workmen´s Compensation
V133A83	Member of household employed by public education institution
V133B83	Member of household employed by state agency (not educational institution)
V133C83	Member of household employed by federal government agency
V133D83	Member of household employed by local government agency (not educational institution)
V13483	Total family income
V134A83	Total family income over $20,000
V134B83	Total family income under $20,000
V13783	Respondent´s apparent intelligence
V13883	Suspicion of respondent before interview
V13983	Respondent´s interest in the interview
V14083	Reliability of respondent´s data
V14183	Degree of cooperation given by respondent
HHNO83	Number of people in the household
HHTYPE83	Relationships of people in the household
NOADLT83	Number of residents in household over 18
NOSCHL83	Number of residents in household between 6 and 17
NOPRE83	Number of residents in household 5 and under
IV8B183	Reasons for involuntary move
IV8B283	Other reasons for moving
IV11A83	Where respondent is thinking of moving
IV14B183	Respondent´s S.E.I. code
IV14B283	Respondent´s occupational type
IV15B183	Spouse´s S.E.I. code
IV15B283	Spouse´s occupational type

IV3983	Other religion
IV4083	Other protestant denomination
IV42A83	First organization named
IV42B83	Second organization named
IV42C83	Third organization named
IV42D83	Fourth organization named
IV42E83	Fifth organization named
IV42F83	Sixth organization named
IV42G83	Seventh organization named
IV42H83	Eighth organization named
IV42I83	Ninth organization named
IV42J83	Tenth organization named
IV4383	Other political preference
IV56F183	First conservation action - 1982
IV56F283	Second conservation action - 1982
IV56F383	Third conservation action - 1982
IV58F183	First other energy saving measure planned
IV58F283	Second other energy saving measure planned
IV6783	Other - what state should do to fix problem
IV76B83	Other things done to adjust to loss
IV77A83	Other things done to help relatives adjust to their loss
IV84A83	Accidents or injuries in last two weeks
IV86B83	Other clinic
IV8883	Other ways to get to doctor´s office
IV89D83	Other way to pay for treatment
IV90A83	Other type of insurance
IV90F83	Other weakness in insurance coverage
IV91B83	Reasons for limits in caring for self
IV92B83	Reasons for limits in moving about
IV93B83	Reason for mechanical aid
IV97C83	Brand of cigarettes
IV101C83	Other treatment for high blood pressure
IV13183	Other race
ACODE83	Respondent´s area code
PREFIX83	Respondent´s telephone prefix
COUNTY83	Respondent´s county of residence
CITY83	City of residence
XAXIS83	X-axis of respondent if moved in last two years
YAXIS83	Y-axis of respondent if moved in last two years
RELATNR	Relationship of respondent ot P.I.E.
SEXR	Sex of respondent
AGER	Age of respondent
MARITR	Marital status of respondent
SCHOOLR	Years of schooling for respondent
DEGREER	Highest degree earned by respondent
RELATNS	Relationship of respondent´s spouse to P.I.E.
SEXS	Sex of respondent´s spouse
AGES	Age of respondent´s spouse
MARITALS	Marital status of respondent´s spouse
SCHOOLS	Years of schooling for respondent´s spouse
DEGREES	Highest degree earned by respondent´s spouse
RELATNC	Relationship of selected child to P.I.E.
SEXC	Sex of selected child
AGEC	Age of selected child

MARITALC	Marital status of selected child
SCHOOLC	Years of schooling of selected child
DEGREEC	Highest degree earned by selected child
NOADULT	Number of adults over 18 in respondent´s household
HWATE	Weight for household sample
PWATE	Weight for personal sample
REGION	Region in Nebraska
PDR	Planning and Development Region
RURALURB	Type of residence
AGER5	Age of respondent in 5 year categories
AGES5	Age of respondent´s spouse in 5 year categories
OCCUPR	Respondent´s occupational type
OCCUPS	Spouse´s occupational type
CITYSIZE	Size of place of residence
IV42A183	First organization named - 1 to 400
IV42A283	First organization named - 401 to 800
IV42A383	First organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42A483	First organization named - 1201 and up
IV42B183	Second organization named - 1 to 400
IV42B283	Second organization named - 401 to 800
IV42B383	Second organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42B483	Second organization named - 1201 and up
IV42C183	Third organization named - 1 to 400
IV42C283	Third organization named - 401 to 800
IV42C383	Third organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42C483	Third organization named - 1201 and up
IV42D183	Fourth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42D283	Fourth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42D383	Fourth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42D483	Fourth organization named - 1201 and up
IV42E183	Fifth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42E283	Fifth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42E383	Fifth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42E483	Fifth organization named - 1201 and up
IV42F183	Sixth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42F283	Sixth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42F383	Sixth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42F483	Sixth organization named - 1201 and up
IV42G183	Seventh organization named - 1 to 400
IV42G283	Seventh organization named - 401 to 800
IV42G383	Seventh organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42G483	Seventh organization named - 1201 and up
IV42H183	Eighth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42H283	Eighth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42H383	Eighth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42H483	Eighth organization named - 1201 and up
IV42I183	Ninth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42I283	Ninth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42I383	Ninth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42I483	Ninth organization named - 1201 and up
IV42J183	Tenth organization named - 1 to 400
IV42J283	Tenth organization named - 401 to 800
IV42J383	Tenth organization named - 801 to 1200
IV42J483	Tenth organization named - 1201 and up

NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-83, #2

EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION ON NEBRASKANS

Alan Booth

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore, 1983 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the seventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1983, a representative sample of 1834 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1983 survey are the fourth wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and 1981, and supplemented by the 1982 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1980. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, recreation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program plan- ning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidenti- ality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in mem- bership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

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The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1984 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be ob- tained by contacting David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1984 NASIS Prospectus.

EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION ON NEBRASKANS

The recession from which we now seem to be recovering affects the economy in many ways. Sales decrease, production declines and unemployment goes up. Economists closely follow these and other indicators, but they tell us little about the impact of the recession on individual families. Information from a representative sample of 1834 Nebraskans interviewed in the winter of 1983 as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey give us information on families that were adversely affected. Not only were they asked about the impact of the recession, but the ways in which they coped with recession problems and the effect it had on their families.

Problems Caused by Economic Hard Times

First, a significant number of people were worried about the effects of the recession. People were asked: "How much have you worried that one of the major wage earners in your household would lose his or her job? Do you worry very much, somewhat, hardly at all, or not at all?" Seven percent worried "very much" and another 23 percent worried "somewhat". Thus, nearly a third of the population was worried that the recession might severely affect their family income.

The actual economic effects varied widely as response to the following question indicates: "During the past year, Nebraska has faced a number of economic problems. Many peoples' jobs have been affected. Have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following problems as a result of economic hard times within the last year?" The list of problems and the percent of households affected are shown in Table 1.

Families had to forego scheduled pay increases more than anything else. But cuts in overtime, hours or days worked and lay offs were also common. Forced retirement, cuts in pension benefits and public assistance, and running out of unemployment benefits occurred in a small but significant number of cases. In all, one-third of the families interviewed were directly affected by the recession. When those who worried about job loss are added in, forty-four percent were affected.

Who Was Affected by the Recession?

Did the recession hit some Nebraskans harder than others, or did it affect nearly all segments of the community? We examined income, occupation, age, marital status, and community size to learn whether some people were more likely to experience a recession-related problem than others. The figures are shown in Table 2.

All but the very lowest and the very highest income levels reported a recession-related problem. Those with family incomes of under $5,000 (mostly elderly individuals on social security) and $50,000 and over were least likely to be adversely affected. All those with family incomes between these extremes (nearly 90 percent of the population) were at the same risk of being hit by the recession. Farmers and farm laborers were less likely to report a recession-related problem than those in any other occupations. Professionals, managers, and sales persons were less likely to report problems than clerical workers, service workers and blue collar workers. The very young (under 30) were more likely to be affected than those in other age categories, and those over 60 were least likely to report a recession-related problem. Divorced and separated individuals along with those who never married were more vulnerable to the recession than married persons, and widowed individuals (mostly retired persons) were least likely to be affected by the recession. Those living in cities (more than 10,000 population) were slightly more likely to be adversely affected by the recession than those in smaller communities. In short, the recession cut a wide swath in hitting people from all walks of life.

Coping With the Recession

To learn about the ways families cope with recession respondents were asked: "As a result of this loss, have you or other household members had to borrow money, take another job, move in with someone else, provide child care or anything else to adjust to this loss?" As the figures in Table 3 indicate, the most common methods of coping were to borrow money and take another job. In the "other" category, the most frequent strategy was to cut expenses. Some were able to work more hours. Other tactics included postponing bill payment, selling the house, second car or other assets, dipping into savings, selling blood, applying for public assistance, and "eating at mom's". The greater the number of recession-related problems the more likely they would have to borrow money and use other coping strategies as the data in Table 3 show.

A significant number of people, while perhaps not suffering from the recession themselves, had relatives who were. Thirty-eight percent reported relatives not in the household who suffered job lay offs and other recession-related problems. Many of the respondents reported helping these kin. The types of help given are shown in Table 4. Loans and gifts of food and other necessities were the most common forms of help. But they also let the afflicted persons live in their home, helped with baby sitting and found jobs for them. Giving moral support and encouragement was the most common form of assistance. Paying bills, loaning the car, and helping with repairs are other forms of aid reported. Forty-four percent of those who had relatives affected by the recession gave some kind of help to get them through.

Impact on the Family

Economic problems invariably influence other aspects of life. Of particular interest is the effect recession-related problems has on family relations. To tap this dimension, respondents were asked: "What do you think has been the affect of this loss in your family relationships? Has it brought you closer together, made it harder for you to get along with each other, or no change?" The response to this question is shown in Table 5. Overall, recession caused economic problems only altered family relations in about a third of the cases. Where it did bring about a change, approximately half reported it brought the family closer together and the other half said it made it harder for family members to get along.

As the number of recession related problems increased so did the number of respondents reporting that the quality of family relations was affected. When the recession created more than two types of economic problems, the number of families affected jumped to 56 percent. Again, the tendency is for the proportion of families reporting positive and negative effects on family relations to be about the same. We interpret this to mean that in families that are already having problems, economic problems made them worse. But in families that are cohesive, economic adversity strengthens the bonds.

Conclusions

One-third of Nebraska households were adversely affected by the recent recession. The number of households experiencing major setbacks such as job lay off or cutbacks in work hours is nearly equal to the total number of households in the Capital City. Nearly all income levels were affected. Clerical, service, and blue collar workers, those under 30, divorced, separated and never married individuals and those living in cities were more vulnerable to the effects of the recession than those in other categories. To cope with these losses people borrowed money, cut back on expenses and took other jobs.

Many families were indirectly affected by the recession because close relatives suffered a loss. Aid was often given to these families in the form of loans, gifts, and encouragement.

Family relations in households suffering a recession related loss were often affected. But such adversity seemed to bring families closer together as much as it did to drive them apart.

TABLE 1.

PERCENT AND NUMBER OF NEBRASKA HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY RECESSION

	Percent of Households Affected	Number of Households Affected Based on 1980 Census*
Job Lay Off	11	62,988
Cut in Hours or Days Worked	12	68,714
Cut in Overtime	11	62,988
Cut in Job Benefits	7	40,083
Loss of Vacation Time	4	22,905
Forced to Take Lower Paying Job	5	28,631
Had to Forego Scheduled Pay Raise	14	80,166
Cut in Public Assistance (e.g., food stamps, child care or social security benefits)	2	11,452
Unemployment Benefits Ran Out	2	11,452
Cut in Pension or Retirement Benefits	2	11,452
Forced to Take Early Retirement	1	5,727
Any of the Above	33	188,962

*Number derived by multiplying the number of households in Nebraska (1980 Census estimates 572,615) by the percent of survey respondents reporting each problem.

TABLE 2.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE HURT BY RECESSION.

Income	Percent Reporting Loss	Age	Percent Reporting Loss
Under $5,000	27	18 - 30	48
$5,000-$9,999	33	31 - 45	34
$10,000-$14,999	37	46 - 59	35
$15,000-$19,999	33	60 +	13
$20,000-$24,999	37		
$25,000-$29,999	38	Marital Status	
$30,000-$39,999	35	Married	34
$40,000-$49,999	31	Widowed	14
$50,000-$59,999	20	Divorced/Separated	48
$60,000 or More	14	Never Married	40
Occupation		Community Size	
Professional-Managerial	27	Farm - Open Country	25
Clerical	44	Up to 10,000	33
Sales	31	10,000 and Up	37
Blue Collar - Skilled	47	Lincoln - Omaha	38
Blue Collar - Unskilled	52		
Service Workers	43		
Farmers and Farm Laborers	8		

TABLE 3.

METHODS OF ADJUSTING TO THE ECONOMIC LOSS CAUSED BY THE RECESSION

	Percent Households Who Reported Using Method	Percent Using Method Who Reported One or Two Problems	Percent Using Method Who Reported More Than 2 Problems
Borrow Money	19	13	35
Take Another Job	19	11	38
Move in With Someone Else	3	1	8
Help Out with Baby Sitting	2	2	4
Other	15	12	22

TABLE 4.

TYPES OF HELP GIVEN TO RELATIVES HURT BY RECESSION.

	Percent Who Helped
Loaned Money	22
Provided Housing	8
Gifts of Food and Other Necessities	27
Given Them Work	9
Provide Help on Babysitting	10
Other	9
Any Help	44

TABLE 5.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIP ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

	Problems Brought Family Closer Together	Problems Made It Harder for Family Members to Get Along	No Change
Overall	18	16	66
1 - 2 Recession-Related Problems	18	15	67
More than 2 Problems	31	25	44

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1982 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1.	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50

NASIS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-83, #3

NEBRASKANS ATTITUDES ON TAXING AND SPENDING: AN EXAMINATION OF THE 'MORE FOR LESS' PARADOX

Susan Welch

Political Science Department

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Helen A. Moore, 1983 Study Director

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The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1984 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be ob- tained by contacting David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1984 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS ATTITUDES ON TAXING AND SPENDING: AN EXAMINATION OF THE 'MORE FOR LESS' PARADOX

One of the ostensible paradoxes in public opinion in recent years is the desire of citizens for both lower taxes and increased government services. Recent studies have shown both that the public feels its taxes are too high but also that they want the government to provide more services in a variety of areas, from health care to aid for agriculture. Nationally, a 1980 study showed that 60% of the population thought that their taxes should be lowered, but 46% wanted the federal government to provide more services, and only 1/3 wanted less (SRC, 1980 Election Poll). Even though Nebraskans are considered a tight-fisted, fiscally conservative group, they too have shown a preference for more government services. For example, in a 1978 NASIS survey, a majority of Nebraskans favored increasing state spending in four of eight policy areas about which they were questioned, and only 1% to 4% wanted cutbacks in any of the eight areas.

Is it possible to reconcile these views of taxing and spending? Certainly, at least in the abstract, there are possible ways to resolve the seeming inconsistency in public attitudes. For example, citizens may believe that more services can be provided if only the government were more efficient. Indeed, over 80% of all Americans do believe that their government is inefficient and wastes money. Or perhaps citizens desire more services in one area but less in others; they might be willing to sacrifice less desired services to provide more desired ones. As a third possibility, while perhaps citizens do not want more taxes, they may be willing to see government expand its revenue in other ways--more user fees, more aid from higher to lower levels of government, and so forth. A final possibility is, of course, that citizens do believe in a "fairy godmother," or put another way, they think they can have a free lunch of more services at less cost.

In this report, we will examine the desires of Nebraskans for more government services, and compare this to ways in which they are willing to pay for the increased services. The information for this report was drawn from a random telephone survey of almost 1900 Nebraskans done in January-March, 1983. About one-half of the sample was asked questions, for each level of government, concerning whether they would like to see spending for a variety of services increased or not. The services included government aid for health care, farm problems, the poor and unemployed, water resources, education, crime control, the aged, and energy. For those who wanted to see at least one service increased, questions were asked concerning methods of payment for the increased services. Alternatives included increased efficiency in government programs, increased taxes, spending less on other programs at that level of government, increased aid from higher levels of government, and in the case of local government, increased user fees.

ATTITUDES ABOUT INCREASED SERVICES

Most Nebraskans, like other Americans, want more from government. At the state level, only education and health care show less than majority support for increased spending. At the local level, a majority desire more spending on crime, the poor and unemployed, and the elderly, while 38-46% favor increased spending on other functions. Majorities also favor increased spending by the national government on more than half the items.

There is no functional area at any level of government where less than one-third favor increased government spending. Surprisingly, perhaps, Nebraskans are likely to favor increased national spending more than they are local spending in at least two areas (energy and farm problems). Only in the area of education are they more likely to favor local than federal spending. Support for increased state action runs second to federal action in energy but is similar to support for federal spending in all other areas except water resources, where more prefer the state to take a leading role.

Support for spending on the poor and unemployed is more than found in previous studies. Two explanations are possible. One is that we use the term "poor and unemployed" rather than "welfare," which has a negative connotation independent of its substance. The second is that the survey was done early in 1983 when unemployment had peaked, and the plight of the destitute, unemployed and homeless was a visible national dilemma. The alterntive explanation that Nebraskans are more liberal in their attitudes toward welfare than Californians (where many of the other studies have been done) seems implausible, to say the least.

If we sum the proportion favoring increases in each functional area, we see (Table 1b) that at each level of government a majority favors increased spending in more than half the functional areas. Only 10% at the local level, 7% at the state, and 8% at the national level favor NO increases in any program. Thus, 90% and over want increased spending on at least one program and around 25-30% want increases in 6 or more of the 8 areas.

Clearly, then, our sample is one which does favor increased government spending for a number of functional areas, at least half or more about which they were queried. The question we must turn to, then, is how do these Nebraskans wish to pay for these spending increases.

PREFERENCES FOR FUNDING INCREASED SERVICES

TAX INCREASES: A bare majority of those who wish to increase spending in at least one area are willing to see state and local taxes increased to do so. Less than one-third of those wanting more federal services are willing to increase taxes. At all levels, the willingness to increase taxes is positively related to the number of services where increased spending was desired. Thus, those who want the most increased services were the most willing to agree that taxes should be increased. This relationship was not especially strong, however.

INCREASE OTHER REVENUE: About 45% of these Nebraskans believe that increased federal aid is an appropriate way for the states to pay for increased services. Over three-quarters believe local government should receive more from the state (54%) or national (48%) government or charge more user fees (49%), that is fees for use of public facilities or services such as parks, libraries, licensing for animals, and so forth. The desire to see other income increased is also positively related to the number of increased services desired.

REALLOCATION: Large majorities favor reallocation from unspecified less desired programs to more desired ones at all levels. At the federal level, fully 88% favored reallocation from defense spending or other domestic programs to pay for increased spending for services more desired. Over 60% felt that reallocation was desirable at the state and local levels too.

One might, however, question whether this willingness to reallocate is based on concrete ideas about where the program cuts might be made. We found that willingness to reallocate was essentially unrelated to the number of functional areas where increased spending was desired. Thus, those favoring increases in seven or eight areas were just as likely to favor reallocation as those only wishing to increase spending in one or two areas. And, a previous study mentioned earlier showed little willingness to decrease spending on any service. When increases are desired in most important areas of state and local spending activity (streets and highways being an obvious exception), it is difficult to see from where reallocation funds would come. Perhaps preferences for reallocation are a type of "free lunch" response.

THE FREE LUNCH

We classified those who believed that increased spending would be accomplished by greater efficiency ONLY as those who believe in a free lunch. While perhaps unfair, we believed that these people are the most likely to want "something for nothing." While almost everyone preferred to raise money by greater efficiency in government, only a small proportion fell into our "free lunch" category: 6% at the local level, 12% at the state, and 7% at the federal level. All others, at least in theory, are willing to pay more taxes, spend less on other programs, or pay more at other levels to increase spending at each level. The proportion of individuals in the "free lunch" category did not vary much in relation to spending preferences. Those wanting increased spending in several categories were just as likely to want a "free lunch" as those desiring increased spending in only one or two categories of services.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

We have found that Nebraskans' support for expansion of public services is high; almost all prefer to see at least one service expanded and a majority favor expansion of at least half of those services we asked about. But, most are willing to support some alternative way of funding these services other than what we have labeled the "free lunch" approach. Increased taxation, reallocation, and raising other sources of revenue are options favored by one quarter to four-fifths of the population sampled.

We have shown that the presumed paradox of citizens wanting more for less, more services and less spending, may not be as much of a paradox as commonly thought. Most citizens are willing to raise additional revenue to pay for these services, or, in theory at least, to reallocate from less desired to more desired services. Very few citizens think we can rely solely on greater efficiencies in government to pay for increased services. In that respect, then, they are probably very realistic.

To some extent, this research raises as many questions as it answers. Do citizens really have a very good grasp of how much money might be raised by reallocating from their less desired services? Do they know what the implications of these cuts might be? Are citizens willing to have federal or state aid increased to local government even if it means increasing federal or state taxes? How strong are their preferences for increased services? These and other questions are certainly important in understanding the opinions of the public about taxes and spending. Nevertheless, the findings reported here can be seen as at least modestly reassuring about the nature of public opinion on these issues.

Table 1.

Proportion Desiring More Spending on Each Service by Level of Government.

a.		National	State	Local
1)	Energy	64.9%	52.1%	44.1%
2)	Crime Prevention	63.6	59.3	59.9
3)	Farm Problems	57.6	59.2	45.7
4)	Poor and Unemployed	57.2	55.7	52.9
5)	Elderly	51.4	51.5	50.9
6)	Water Resources	47.0	57.6	42.4
7)	Health Care	42.2	40.1	38.6
8)	Education	37.0	41.7	44.1

b. Number of Areas in Which Increased Spending Favored.

	National	State	Local
0	7.8	6.6	10.0
1 - 3	33.4	34.9	38.1
4 - 5	29.4	31.5	26.6
6 - 8	29.6	27.0	25.3
Mean	4.4	4.4	4.0
Median	4	4	3

Table 2.

How the Public Wishes to Pay for Increased Services[a]

Increased Services Funded by:	National	State	Local
Increased Taxes	29.2%[b]	51.3%	50.7%
Increased Other Revenue	n.a.	44.4	76.7
Reallocation	88.1	64.4	61.0
Neither Reallocation nor Increased Revenues ("Free Lunch")	7.0	12.2	5.7

[a] Only those wishing one or more increased services included.

[b] Percents add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

n.a. - not asked.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1983 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1.	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2.	Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.